

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXVI.]

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BIRTHS.

On November 28th, at Berlin, the wife of Mr. E. Gortz, of a daughter.

On December 1st, at Shanghai, the wife of T. E. DUNN, Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. of a son.

On December 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. NOLASCO, a daughter.

On December 2nd, at Shanghai, the wife of H. E. McCANN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On November 29th, at the Royal Swedish Consulate-General Shanghai, by Pastor A. E. Rydberg ALFRED LAURENTIUS FAGETHOLM to ANNA LYDIA OLSSON.

On November 29th, at the Royal Swedish Consulate-General, Shanghai, by Pastor A. E. Rydberg, FREDERIK ALEXIUS WENNERBERG to KRISTINA, LARSSON.

On November 30th, at Shanghai, ARCHIBALD CARTER NEWCOMB, to CATHERINE EWING, both of Shanghai.

On December 2nd, 1907, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. C. L. Thompson, GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, to CAROLINE ELIZABETH GRACE, only daughter of the late P. M. Sinnott, Esq., of Shanghai.

DEATH.

On November 25th, at Shanghai, THOMAS JOSE D'AQUINO, aged 65 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of November 5th arrived, per the s.s. *Yorck*, on Thursday, the 5th instant; and the French Mail of November 8th is expected to arrive, per the s.s. *Armand Behic*, some time to-day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Exchange on Dec 7th dropped to a lower point than it has reached for two years. It fell from 2s. 0½d. to 1s. 11½d.—a fall of five points.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Sir Mathew Nathan having resigned the appointment, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the position of hon. Colonel of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, with reference to Government notification No. 766 of 1907, that the existing legislation under which the importation into the Colony of bounty-fed sugar is prohibited, will not be affected by the additional act of the Brussels Convention.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued through the Grand Council ordering the Ministry of Finance to subscribe funds for the construction of the Kuangsi Railway, in response to a memorial from H. F. Chang Ming-ch'i, Governor of Kuangsi province.

The extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of November shows that the average maximum temperature for the month was 76 degrees and the minimum 67.5 deg. There was a rainfall of 1.265 inches and we had 122.9 hours of sunshine.

"Lingua Defensor" writes heatedly to correct "Correctus Est" about the derivation of "Pedro Blanco." He asserts that it is not a corruption of "Pedra Branca" but vice versa; that is, that ancient Portuguese writings spell it Pedro Blanco, and that the Portuguese spelling has since changed.

On Dec 4th His Majesty's sloops "Clio" and "Cadmus" left for Canton whence they will proceed to the West River. The other vessels of the flotilla which is to keep the pirates in check left on the previous day, and all are prepared for what may happen. Any news of pirates being attacked will be conveyed to Hongkong by wireless telegraphy.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 2.17 a.m. on November 22. According to the Yokohama Observatory, it had both horizontal and vertical motions. The origin was not far distant and seemed to be in Tokyo Bay. Fortunately no special damage was sustained in Yokohama, though clocks were generally stopped and flower vases on tables and mantelpieces in some houses on the bluff fell, and other slight damage was done.

The military funeral which was observed by many residents on Dec. 4th on its way to Happy Valley was that of Charles James Bryant, a Crimean veteran who died at Taikoktsui. Bryant arrived in China early in the sixties, joining the police force in Shanghai in 1864 and subsequently entering the Chinese Customs. During the seven years Bryant has been in the Colony he has lived the life of a recluse, attending himself to his wants. When the deceased's hut was searched by Sergeant Sims \$200 in cash were found, and it is reported that he has \$5000 in a local bank.

The case of the bonze who refuses to evacuate the Barra Pagoda at Macao is peculiar. The committee are reluctant to proceed against him, because he is such an old man, over eighty, but they want him to get out. Chinese respect for age makes them fear the result of a prosecution, which might be deportation.

On Nov. 3th, after a service of 30 years, Mr. G. de Champeaux relinquished the post of manager of the Messageries Maritimes Co. in Hongkong, as he is about to retire to his native land, France. Mr. de Champeaux is a well-known and popular resident, and leaves a host of friends behind him. On Saturday the staff of the Messageries Maritimes presented their late chief with a handsome silver flower basin in an ebony stand. Mr. J. Millet assumes charge of the agency from this date.

The Government have taken one step more to prohibit a popular vice. A regulation published in the current *Gazette* states that the importation into Hongkong through the Post Office of any lottery ticket or advertisement of any lottery or of any letter, post card or circular concerning any lottery is hereafter prohibited. The Postmaster General may seize all such lottery tickets and letters, postcards or circulars concerning a lottery, and cause the same to be returned to the Post Office at which they were mailed.

Returns of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th November, 1907, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
	\$	\$
Chartered Bank of India,		
Australia and China ..	3,496,798	2,800,000
Hongkong and Shanghai		
Banking Corporation, 13,590,840	10,000,000	
National Bank of China,		
Limited,	330,131	150,000
Total,	817,417,769	12,750,000

The board of directors of the Japan Sugar Refining Company (Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha) have decided to advise a lower rate of dividend for the last period by 3 per cent. than the 20 per cent. paid for the preceding period. This decision to pay 17 per cent. only, together with the action of the board of directors on other matters, has created discontent among the Osaka shareholders. Their main grievance, according to the *Osaka Jiji*, is that the travelling expenses appearing in the accounts amounting to ¥10,000 are excessive, though the explanation was made that a larger amount was required under this head on account of the negotiations for the incorporation of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company. The shareholders are mainly dissatisfied at the rate of dividend proposed. They argue that Baron Shibatawa and the President of the company, Mr. Sakawa, who recommend a smaller dividend, hold a comparatively small number of shares, while the larger shareholders propose that a dividend should be paid at the same rate as before. A protest is also to be made concerning the legality of the general meeting which has been called for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the directors, should the proposal be passed.

RESTRICTING PUBLIC WORKS.

(Daily Press, November 30th.)

So near the close of the year 1907, much of the information in the report of the Director of Public Works for 1906, laid before the Legislative Council on Thursday, must necessarily seem stale. Much of it, however, belated as it is, is "news" for the simple reason that it has hitherto been locked up in official archives. Its most conspicuous feature is the stress it lays upon the "hard-up-ness" of the Government, which has had to put the brake on public works for reasons of economy, the finances of the Colony having reached a stage at which, as our readers already know, the alternatives are increased taxation, a public loan, or restriction of public works. On the item of personal emoluments and other charges, \$283,022 were voted, and only \$203,068 spent. This saving was, so to speak, accidental, the Government profiting by the rise in exchange. The estimates were prepared on the basis of a one-and-eightpenny dollar, and the average actual rate at which salaries were paid was 2s. 1½d. When the next report shall appear, it will be seen that this saving is considerably reduced, in 1907, owing to Sir MATTHEW NATHAN's representations with regard to the officials' title to compensation. On annually recurrent works there was also a saving, \$412,250 being voted, and only \$379,797 expended. This was effected in spite of the fact that the estimates were exceeded in the case of Kowloon works, gas lighting of roads there, and the waterworks. For public works extraordinary, \$1,889,524 were voted, and \$1,463,868 spent. Under this vote, it was intended to construct the first section of a new prison to be situated at the base of the southern slopes of the Kowloon range of hills. A survey and some plans were made, and then orders were given to postpone the work. No expenditure was incurred, thereby releasing a sum of \$12,000. With the new Law Courts still under construction, much better progress was made than in 1905, but even then not so much as was anticipated by the vote. The typhoon retarded the work considerably. On an average, 167 masons were at work on the building every day. The new post office being more directly under easy observation of the public, had sometimes given rise to the criticism that it was getting on too slowly. The Director of Public Works reports that even in 1906 substantial progress was made, and in the current year it has certainly advanced more visibly. The repairs and extensions to the Post Office at Shanghai, completed during the year under review, cost \$25,381. The new quarters for officers at Taipo, including a stable with loose-box, two stalls, harness room and coach house, could not be left over this year when the Government and its critics were talking so much about necessary economy. It appears the work was completed as long ago as March (1906?) and cost \$31,552. What are called "savings" in this report are not really all that the word might seem to imply. It is explained that some of them merely mean that stores ordered from the Crown Agents did not arrive in time to be charged against the votes. As there are always delays from that quarter, we may count on annual savings, which will not, however, much assist the Colony's decision to economise till better times.

The principal items on which expenditure occurred in excess of the provision made in the Estimates or for which no provision had been made were:—

"Harbour Office" (\$17,142.60), "Western Market" (\$12,299.93), "Post Office Shanghai" (\$15,381.35), "Railway to Canton, Survey and Preliminary Work" (\$31,907.84), "Forming and Kerbing Streets" (\$39,265.36), "Tyam Tuk Scheme" (\$9,972.18), "Gunpowder Depot, Green Island" (\$14,652.93), "Typhoon Damages" (\$68,949.51).

In addition to the foregoing, a considerable excess expenditure was incurred under the heading "New Roads in New Territories," which vote was largely applied to the construction of the railway between Tai Po and Lo Fu Ferry, the intention being to utilize the route as a road until it became necessary to lay the rails for the railway, but, as a sum of \$42,402.06 was refunded from the Railway Loan Account, the amount appearing as Public Works Expenditure was correspondingly reduced. Two sums of \$5,200 and \$2,510 respectively were contributed by the Military Authorities towards the extension of the Kowloon City Road in the direction of Customs Pass and the improvement of the road to Kowloon Pass and these amounts also do not appear as Public Works Expenditure.

Really, in the aggregate, the votes did not exceed the actual expenditure by so much as two per cent. of the total, but comparing the two years, the Colony spent \$331,805 less in 1906 than it did in 1905, the respective totals being \$2,046,734 and \$2,378,540. That was chiefly a reduction of Public Works Extraordinary.

MARINE INSURANCE.

(Daily Press, December 2nd.)

Marine insurance might be simplified. The case referred to in another column, giving a Japanese judgment bearing on the "perils of the seas," may not particularly interest other than those who do shipping business in Japanese ports; but it serves to call attention to the knotty legal problems buried in even the simplest contract with underwriters. The lay mind naturally wonders why a contract of marine insurance cannot be drawn up in such form as to prevent these expensive "sue and labour" wrangles. "In consideration of a premium of so much we the assurers undertake to pay the assured so much, if the goods catalogued in the margin are not delivered to the satisfaction of the assured or of an umpire." Something short and easy like that is the natural lay solution of a problem that has puzzled lawyers, judges, and business men for hundred of years, for marine insurance is perhaps the most ancient of all. It has been traced back certainly to the thirteenth century, and is believed to date earlier even than that. The lay mind, as usual when it meddles with law, is apt to overlook many things, particularly that there are two parties to the transaction, both of whose interests need to be guarded. Looking only at the wording, "perils of the seas," the lay mind is apt to feel contemptuous of the judicial mind which can feel doubts as to what is covered by such a phrase. Taking a wellknown common form of a marine insurance policy, he reads that the risk taken by the underwriters includes the adventures and perils of the seas, "and of all other perils, losses, and misfortunes that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said goods and merchandise." What can it matter after that, the lay mind argues, whether the cargo was properly stowed or not? Surely the underwriters ought to pay up on such a comprehensive clause, obviously intended to cover almost everything that could happen? That is just where the lay mind falls short of the glory of the professional. In the rules quoted in Mr. LAWRENCE DUCKWORTH'S "Epitome of the Law affecting Marine Insurance" (London: EFFINGHAM WILSON

1907) the term "perils of the seas" is defined as referring only to fortuitous accidents or casualties of the seas. It does not include even the ordinary action of the wind and waves. The peril has to be something unexpected. But that, says your lay critic, is still in favour of the assurer. He would not expect the captain to risk his ship by careless stowage of cargo. Besides, what about the phrase "all other perils"? Doesn't that pin the underwriters down to their liability? Answers the professional: Not so. The term "all other perils" does not mean what to you it seems to say. In law it includes only perils similar in kind to the perils specifically mentioned in the policy. "Maritime perils," according to the Marine Insurance Act 1906 [6 E.W. 7. Ch. 41] means something different again. It means the perils consequent on, or incidental to, the navigation of the sea, that is to say, perils of the seas, fire, war perils, pirates, rovers, thieves, captures, seizures, restraints, and detentions of princes and peoples, jettisons, barratry, and any other perils, either of the like kind or which may be designated by the policy. Careless stowage does not amount to barratry, and it cannot come under the heading of knowledge which the assured could have and conceal from the assurer. Whether it affects the implied warranty that the vessel shall be seaworthy is a question the lay mind should be shy to answer, though it would seem not. The assured makes no warranty to the underwriters that the master and crew shall do their duty during the voyage, and their negligence or misconduct is no defence to an action on the policy, so that the Japanese decision against the China Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd. seems to have squared also with the English law as epitomized by DUCKWORTH. "This principle," according to PARKER, B. in DIXON v. SADLER, 5 M. & W. 414, "prevents many nice and difficult inquiries, and causes a more complete indemnity to the assured, which is the object of the contract of insurance," as the layman naturally assumes, the object of the assurer being to get the premium, if possible, for nothing. Each side trying to protect itself in every possible way has been equally responsible, no doubt, for the verbose and complicated form of the policy, the "true performances of the premises" in which could in all probability be secured with a much shorter and simpler form than that commonly used. The effectively reformed form, however, if it is ever adopted, will not be the work of laymen; and perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect the profession to draft a form affording fewer opportunities for expert definitions.

MOVING EVENTS.

(Daily Press, December 3rd.)

Thinking and speaking fancifully, turning for expression instinctively to tropes, man is accustomed to speak of Nature as a callous or even ruthless entity. Adhering to the simile, there is one phenomenon at least which may be said to entitle Nature to some credit for mercy. This is that limitation of the mind by which man is usually prevented from at once realizing the full nature and extent of things that happen to him. We speak of events that stun, but that is when realization is overcoming the mercifully dulled perceptiveness. Without leaning unduly to pessimism, it may be admitted that a very large proportion of earthly happenings are stunning, and if all were to "come home" to us promptly, the joy of life would scarcely be a realizable asset. When, for example, there

has been some great catastrophe, or when someone near and dear has been taken away, complete consciousness of the trouble rarely bursts upon the afflicted; while it insinuates itself, man has time, as it were unconsciously, to get used to the idea, to brace himself for the culmination of horror that would otherwise be overwhelming.

Of course the thing works both ways. It is not an unmixed blessing; and there are times when our slowness to reach complete realization of the full significance of events permits avoidable things, like war, and crime, to take place. Just as the scene possible to one glance or fixed gaze is confined within a frame whose shape may be called a horizontal oval, so the brain perceives clearly to begin with only the objects in immediate focus. If there be any virtue in the proverb "look before you leap," the injunction must be obeyed with a deliberately roving eye. We must look around to get a sense of proportion.

Sympathy with the contemporary sorrows of our neighbours suggested these reflections, but the real inspiration of the preambulatory train of thought was a sudden though belated recognition of the change in China indicated by the last published minutes of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. One has been hearing of the progress of railways in North China, but the immediate effect was to turn attention to the comparative backwardness of the same development in South China; and it required something concrete, like the letter of Noel, Murray and Co. Ltd. to the Chamber, to awaken us to a realization of the extent of the real changes that have been taking place in the Empire. When it has become necessary to agitate for the collection of statistics of imports moved by rail from the port to the interior, it is easier to grasp the fact that the old ways, the slow, leisurely ways, have heard their own death-knell. To come at once to the pragmatic aspect, it is satisfactory to note that the Railway Commissioners expressed willingness to co-operate with the Chamber in securing such complete figures as alone make the information useful. In the beginning they propose to charge nothing, but when the work increases to any extent, as it undoubtedly will do, they will expect the Chamber to bear the cost of such extra clerical assistance as may be required.

The minutes referred to will be found on page 373.

WEST RIVER PIRACY.

(Daily Press, December 4th.)

There can now be little doubt, notwithstanding Dr. MORRISON's tolerant cautions at the China Association dinner, as to the correct view to take of the Canton agitation concerning the armed patrol of the West River. Peking takes the same view of it that foreigners do. The central authorities have told the Cantonese that their intervention in this matter is impertinent, and a merely futile stirring up of bad feeling. So, though we have periodically reminded ourselves in the manner of Dr. MORRISON that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, we may safely and without any qualms of conscience "go the whole hog" in denouncing the men and the manners of this latest manifestation of chauvinism. It may be comfortable for the Canton Viceroy to point out helplessly that there have always been pirates on the West River, but that is not the spirit in which the British tackle a nuisance. There had always been pirates and slave traders on the African coasts, but there are not many now, wherever British sailors took a hand in the game

of suppression. As our readers know very well, the Cantonese idea of subscribing money for gunboats with which to police the river themselves, without the resented foreign assistance, is merely a pretty argument thrown in to make weight and demonstrate their patriotism. If they were allowed to have their own way in this, and had no lack of money to spend, the piracy would still continue, simply because the evil has never been tackled in the right spirit by the Chinese officials. Their attitude toward it is sufficiently revealed by the Viceroy's remark that it has always existed. It is not as if the Chinese had not had the gunboats, for we have heard from time to time of their presence, when the very criminals they were supposed to be looking out for boarded and pirated them! The same gunboats or guard boats, manned by British, would have sufficed to restore order long before this. They would have been made to suffice. Even with their native crews, they could have done good service, if well officered. It was this or some such reflection that must have prompted the arrangement by which the officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs were to supervise and conduct the campaign against the law-breakers. That solution of the difficulty must also have been welcomed by the diplomats as an excellent way of avoiding any such Chinese loss of "face" as the Cantonese are now pretending to lament. It was Sir JOHN JORDAN who suggested it, and the Waiwupu who after a year's consideration seem to have appreciated it properly. The Customs officers are experienced in hunting and catching smugglers, and so it seems natural and easy that they should now be expected to extend their organization to cover the worse offence, which has a very similar environment to that in which they have been regularly employed. The local officials, if they had been honest over this question, could not have thought of losing face by such an arrangement, for their co-operation on shore, whether the pirates usually betake themselves when not professionally engaged, or when pursued, could have been made very valuable. The territorial officials, however, seem to have had their own reasons for resisting the arrangement as long as they could, and it has been openly alleged that the recent Canton meetings were officially instigated and encouraged. The reprint from Peking which appeared in our issue of yesterday should alone suffice to kill the agitation; but this is a period of tension and cross-purposes between the provincial Governments and Peking; and we should not be surprised to learn that the British gunboats reported as detailed to the West River are going, not merely to co-operate with the Customs boats, but going with the tacit consent of the Central Government to see that its orders are carried out in good faith. At present, however, it is all largely speculation; and the only people in a position to tell us what is really going on keep their lips tightly closed. We can endure unsatisfied curiosity, however, so long as we are assured that the nuisance of piracy is to be suppressed; and the indications are that it is not to be tolerated any longer.

(Daily Press, December 6th.)

"His decisions seem good enough until he explains them," was a shrewd remark made of a judge; and a Shanghai contemporary's references to the state of affairs with regard to foreign interference with the Cantonese attitude towards piracy on the West River remind us of the saying. The argument of our contemporary appears to us vastly

sounder than one of the illustrations with which it is buttressed. The *Mercury* comments:

We must confess to a good deal of sympathy with the Cantonese. We should hate to have foreign gunboats patrolling the Thames. How the Americans would be pleased if there were a dozen German vessels keeping watch and ward up the Mississippi we can easily guess. And, perhaps, our Canton friends may ask why is it that there are none? Why are there no British ships watching over British interests in French ports? We have pointed out the answer before. French ports are safe. Did danger threaten there would within twelve hours be French ships of war at hand to protect trade and punish the wrong doer.

It is not so in the delta of the Canton and West Rivers. There, hardly a day passes without its piratical raid. So long has this been so, that the Chinese of the Kwangtung province have come to look upon piracy as upon one of those things described in bills of lading as "visitations of God," events which like thunderstorms, typhoons, and earthquakes must be expected and insured against. A system of black-mail has thus grown up and has come to be considered in the same light as we look upon fire insurance.

With the Englishman, of course, accustomed for generations to absolute immunity from such raids, there is no such complacency. He resents the intrusion of the sea robber or the creek thief. Down with him! The country which tolerates him is either too weak or too uncivilised to be counted amongst the nations of the earth. Hence the arrangement comes to with the Peking Government. We have the power on the spot which China has not. And the Canton gentry have been told in two words what the agreement is. "It is a matter of 'Mutual Assistance.'" When China has become more acquainted with the manners and customs pertaining to International life she will see that this mutual aid is a very common thing when circumstances call for it. Some time ago there was a very severe earthquake in the West India islands. It happened that we had no warship close at hand. The Americans had, and the Captain immediately offered his assistance. But it happened that we had as an official there a man who might have been a Canton gentleman of the present day. He very brusquely told the American officer that his help was not wanted. America shrugged her shoulders, but England was furious, and very few days sufficed to teach that official how kindly officers ought to be received.

O miseris hominum mentes, o pectora caeca! To liken the ex-Governor of Jamaica, the sturdy, thoroughly John-Bullish SWETTENHAM, to a Canton gentleman of the present day, and that after the ample evidence that has since been given to show how he was misjudged, how far too hastily condemned! The comparison is odorous, malodorous. The cases could not be more dissimilar. The American Admiral who "buttered in" when the English Governor was busy only thought that the latter might not be able to cope with the situation. His mistake was due to his own obtuseness, in not seeing the hint that he was committing a grave breach of national etiquette, and in persisting in forcing his assistance after it had been politely declined. It was the gross lack of tact of a man who doesn't know enough to gaze steadily at the opposite end of the ballroom while his partner repairs damages - the crass stupidity of the intruder at an informal levée who will not understand that a brandished toothbrush is an invitation to leave the room. Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM was quite able to do all that was necessary. The British must be fond of humble-pie who can so readily assume that he was not. The case of the Canton officials, however, is quite different. They cannot do all that is necessary to make the West River safe for commerce. They have admitted it; pleaded their inability, in fact, when a plea seemed necessary; and even now, after twelve months

of the most tactful diplomacy of which Sir JOHN JORDAN is capable, we are offering our co-operation in the most deprecating manner possible. The Chinese Customs officers now charged with the suppression of piracy have, with the approval of the Central Government, arranged for "mutual assistance" with any foreign gunboats that may be available. There is grave reason to believe that the Cantonese objections to interference with piracy in the Delta are not unconcerned with "squeeze," with fear of loss of tribute from an old-standing institution, and while we gladly confess to much sympathy with Sir ALEXANDER SWETENHAM, concerned only for the dignity of the Power he represented, we are not prepared to waste any on people lying under such a serious suspicion. If we wrong the Cantonese agitators, they are not free from blame for our error. Had their objection to the presence of foreign gunboats been purely patriotic, they should have done away with the necessity for that presence. They were allowed lots of time to show what they could do, and they have done nothing—except to grumble when the Central Government determined to attend to what, after all, should be its own Imperial, and not provincial, business. If we must institute comparisons between China and other Powers, which is far from wise, for reasons often stated, we may ask whether London or Carlisle would have the final say in dealing with pirates in the Solway Firth? It is, of course, impossible to imagine London accepting the offer of French or German gunboats to lend a hand round the Isle of Man, but supposing that done, as in this case of the Canton Delta, any protests from Carlisle Kirkcudbright, or Douglas would probably be treated as impertinent, as those of Canton have been. But in such circumstances, mutual aid is not the common, regular thing "amongst all civilised lands" as the *Mercury* says it is. It would be the very last resort of any of the Powers, who would moreover, be as chary to offer as to accept it. If Germany had offered to send troops to the South of France during the wine riots; if France had offered a regiment to the Mayor of Belfast; if Japan had despatched a warship or two to the Vladivostock mutiny—would France, Britain, Russia, respectively, have sung the *Mercury* litany, that "by mutual aid things are possible which cannot otherwise be undertaken at all"? We all know quite well; how such offers would have been regarded, and it was not the American Admiral's kind offer of food that Sir ALEXANDER SWETENHAM refused, but his armed force landed, without being invited, "to help to restore and maintain order." Peking, however, is not in the same position, yet. Canton didn't restore order. Peking couldn't—without some such arrangement as the one now made. China is in a quite unique position among the Powers, and every case of this or any kind arising in the Empire must be considered and dealt with on its merits, with due regard to what is expedient and necessary.

THE CHINESE CARNIVAL.

(Daily Press, December 5th.)

The carnival spirit of the latins is not a thing to be deprecated. It provides a safety valve probably akin to that afforded by devotion to sport and athletics. Macao and Manila in the past and future respectively figure as Far Eastern innovators, and to-day the Chinese of Hongkong are taking their share. Already the city is filling up with visitors, and for this and the ensuing

three days we are to show all possible indulgence to the makers of high holiday. One fear that occurred to many was connected with the running of the tramcars through streets more than usually thronged, but the Chinese gentlemen in charge of the carnival arrangements had thought of that, and we learn that in consideration of a payment of three thousand dollars the Company is suspending its service between the hours of ten and five on all three days. The immediate result looked for of this fête, as we noted when the project was first mooted in our columns, is the augmentation of the Colony's currency, and Mr. HO KOM-TONG and his colleagues are confident that, even after so much cold water has been thrown on the business, the turnover of the tradesmen and others will be at least five hundred thousand dollars. The spirit to catch this mackerel is represented by the local subscriptions and by the expenditure of about forty thousand dollars by the various Guilds. As to what the public is going to see, it is perhaps not advisable to give too many details beforehand. Foreign visitors may count on seeing a *pukka* dragon procession, such as is not often seen in this Colony or the treaty ports. The dragons of the Pork and Fish guilds are each over two hundred feet long, and each requires well over a hundred men to carry it. Altogether, the procession must be several miles long, and from what we have heard of some of its features in preparation, ought to satisfy the soul of every native observer, and be highly interesting and memorable to all foreign witnesses. One hint to the latter may be appreciated. Unless they think they can endure the successive discords of a dozen bands of Chinese musicians, they had better obtain some cotton-wool for use in the ears.

A DARK YEAR.

(Daily Press, 7th December.)

Although China is but little interested in those transactions that have caused the very pronounced revolution in American finance which has distinguished the last two months, the shock given to credit generally has not been without its concurrent effects here as elsewhere. This has been brought about in several different ways, more especially by the enhanced demand for gold bullion which has seriously disturbed the market for silver and produced a current disturbance in the exchange market. Another disturbing cause has been the extraordinary condition of the weather since the month of June, which has been by no means confined to China, but has been practically universal throughout the world. Early in the summer came complaints from the great wheat districts of North America of the unusually low temperature prevailing, which bid fair at one time to retard so much the growth of the crops that it was feared they would be an almost total failure. With that entire indifference to ulterior effect that marks the true American manipulators of the markets, it has been utterly impossible between bulls on the one side, and bears on the other, to form any correct idea of the amount of wheat likely to be placed on the market, though it is generally believed that it will be a good deal below the average. In India there is little doubt that the shortage will be considerable, even if, as is thought by some not unlikely, there be not in some districts a famine to be provided for. This has undoubtedly checked the growing demand there for silver, so that the fluctuations in the price, but generally with a falling tendency, have introduced an universal feeling of uneasiness throughout the entire

East. In China where silver still constitutes the life blood of trade the effect has been marked by a serious decline, the first for many years, in the volume of the trade. The decline has been general; but is heaviest in Shanghai and the Northern ports supplied from it, and is shown in the greatly diminished amount of duties paid to the Customs during the third quarter. On the whole the collection has diminished from 9,100,000 taels to a little less than 8,200,000. In the northern ports the decline amounted to some 330,000 taels, and in Shanghai to but 40,000 taels short of a million. Most marked has been the decline in imports of which heavy stocks are held, and this, coupled with the unsatisfactory exchange for remittances, has caused much depression amongst the body of foreign traders. As we stated above, China in this respect is not unique, the depression being practically universal, and affecting all classes and interests in every part of the world. Hitherto, whatever else might happen, the labouring classes in apparently over-crowded Europe were wont to seek relief to economical pressure by emigration to the great food-producing plains of the West of America. Not the least gloomy part of the present outlook is to find that these, till lately inexhaustible, lands are now themselves becoming over-populated, and the most ominous feature of the present distress is that the tide of emigration has actually started backwards, and all the great Atlantic liners are crowded with refugees from the West. It has been becoming more and more evident for some years that the food supply of the world was annually becoming a more serious problem, and that with the gradual filling of the waste spaces on the map, the surplus reserves were becoming dangerously small. It, however required a year of less than ordinary sunshine to bring the lesson home. Such a year has been the present. The world, in fact, for the last century has been living on its capital, and this refers not alone to its food products, but in even a greater degree to its mineral resources. There are things of which a statesman dared not speak, for it was a thing that the world at large by tacit consent refused to listen to until the pressure became too self-evident to be set aside. Even our men of science have had perforce to keep their mouths shut in the forlorn hope that something at last, when least expected, would turn up to relieve the general pressure. In March last year we spoke of the near imminence of a world-famine of fertilisers; the Nitrate beds in Chili, are in fact nearly approaching exhaustion, and the longest time given them is within 30 years. Now at the moment all our old world crops are being raised at high pressure with artificial fertilisers, and it is doubtful how far our newest methods of producing fertilisers by the electric furnace will go. Even if successful some other useful application of falling water will have to be foregone. But our still fertile lands in the new world will not be long able to go on producing, and we shall soon in America have to face the same ruin as the wheat growers of southern Russia already find staring them in the face. Disguise it how we can, our wheat supply is in a parlous condition.

But our wheat supply is not the only material want which is threatened in the by no means distant future. More and more our needs, and our very lives are coming to depend upon an adequate supply of mineral fuel. Practically for such purposes our natural wood supply is already exhausted, and the demand for wood pulp for paper-making sweeps away hundreds of acres of our

little remaining forest almost daily. Here such is our foolish extravagance that the man who would take thought for renewal is openly mocked by his neighbours. A comparatively few years will see our stock of available wood exhausted, and some new material to be wasted in an equally insane manner adopted in its stead. But worst of all is our treatment of our coal fields. So far from our statesmen seeking to eke out our fast disappearing stock, each takes credit to himself for encouraging its use, and still more placing a premium on its export. Now the most sanguine can scarcely give a life at the present rate of consumption of more than a century to our last coal field, and long before this has expired its cost will have rendered its mining almost prohibitive. Now all these are things to be seriously thought on. The moral to be learned is not that we should give up the use of those things which a generous nature has provided for our use, but that we should carefully guard them from waste, and while we have them, make the best use of them in our power. Nature, however kind to us when we make a proper use of her gifts, is inexorable when once we neglect or defy her teachings; and nothing is more sure than that she will condignly punish the offender against her laws, and will take no excuse nor allow of any extenuation whatever. It was largely through its neglect in a similar manner of Nature's economic laws that the great Empire of Rome met its destruction. As we are doing at present, she neglected her home wheat supply, and permitted the fertile land of Italy to go to waste, while she depended on the slave labour of her dependencies for the daily sustenance of her masses. The result was soon apparent in the lowering of the physical powers of her citizens, who accustomed to be fed without labour, and sunk in sloth and debauchery, forgot that the defence of their country was a work imposed on them by nature herself. The end was that defeated and disgraced in every contest her once proud empire came to an end. But the end was not yet; the uncivilised peoples who shore her off her glory were not sufficiently advanced to take on themselves her once civilising mantle, and Europe had to pay the penalty by a retrogression for some twelve centuries to a state of barbarism till the rise of the Renaissance. In much the same manner the older civilisations of Babylonia and Egypt had fallen before, and the cause was the same—the neglect of Nature's own laws.

Now can we shut our eyes to the on-creeeping of a very similar stage of do-nothingness at the present day? Is Europe in such a healthy condition morally or intellectually that we have no lessons to learn from the past? It were high time that our statesmen, leaving the petty frivolities of party contest, and vain strivings after a peace their own faults will not permit to come, should take these things seriously to heart and understand that to gain the reward of labour we must learn ourselves to work, and patiently await the result.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that at the expiration of three months the names of the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Peiho Steam Launch Company, Limited; The Canton and Hongkong Tug Lighter and Ferry Company, Limited; The Tak On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Company, Limited; The Hong Fung Flour Mill Company, Limited; The Woosung Forts Launch Company, Limited.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, December 4th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

The Attorney-General, who was instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, made an *ex parte* application for leave to appeal from the decision of Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Puisne Judge, which was delivered on November 26th in the summary action between Ip Tsung-nin and Kwong Tse-king. The application was made on the ground that the judgment was erroneous in point of law and fact in finding that the sale of the junk was a sale of goods in market overt within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1896.

The Attorney-General—I appear in this case for the appellant, Ip Tsung-nin, on a notice of motion asking the permission of the Court to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Gompertz. The only application I make to-day is that your Lordships will fix a day for the hearing of the motion.

The Puisne Judge—What is your *locus standi* may I ask? Are you appearing for the Government?

The Attorney-General—I am appealing for the plaintiff in the action.

The Puisne Judge—In your position as Attorney-General?

The Attorney-General—Yes.

The Puisne Judge—Then you are appearing for the Government?

The Attorney-General—This is a case in which the Government thought it right to take up the case on appeal, the decision being one which we regard as very far reaching in importance and public interest.

The Chief Justice—I would like to have some authority for your *locus standi*.

The Attorney-General—I will fortify your Lordships with that when the motion comes on for hearing.

The Chief Justice—It is rather essential when you are applying for leave. The plaintiff is just in time, and we will have to accept it now.

The Attorney-General—The Crown Solicitor appeared in the Court below acting on the instructions of the Government.

The Chief Justice—What right has the Crown to appear in a private case?

The Puisne Judge—It would be simpler to adjourn to a particular day, and then go on if you can show us your right to appear.

The Attorney-General—I should have thought that in any case, with the permission of the Government, I should be entitled to appear.

The Chief Justice—Not as Attorney-General for a private party.

The Attorney-General—I cannot say that I appear in any other capacity. I am not fortified by a substantial fee. Perhaps it would be convenient for your Lordships to hear me on that point, if necessary.

The Chief Justice—We will waive that point and take the hearing on a date to be fixed. We shouldn't put the other party to the expense of appearing if you cannot prove your *locus standi*. Your have either got the right or you have not, and I should think half an hour should dispose of you one way or the other.

The Attorney-General—I presume there are abundant precedents for this course. I should like to look them up and fortify my position.

The Chief Justice—You can make an *ex parte* motion on the point now raised next Wednesday.

The Attorney-General—In the meantime will your Lordships grant a stay of execution?

The Chief Justice—If anybody is prejudiced they had better make a motion, otherwise we will stay execution. You are applying for leave to appeal on fact by way of case stated?

The Attorney-General—By law and case stated.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

This was an action by the Kwong Fung Wo firm against the Wing Ki Cheong and an issue between the plaintiff firm and Chan Mau-ohi, otherwise Chan Pui Sin-tong, and Yim Wai-tak, alias Yim Ping-kai alias Yim Quon, to decide whether the latter were partners in the Wing Ki Cheong.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, for the defendants.

The statement of claim showed that the action arose out of a claim brought by the Kwong Fung Wo firm of traders against the Wing Ki Cheong in which judgment was given on November 27th for the plaintiffs for \$7,436.50 and costs. The Kwong Fung Wo stated that during the period in which the goods, on which the claim was based, were supplied, Chan Mau-ohi was a partner in the defendant firm under the name of Chan Pui Sin-tong, and Yim Ping-kai was also a partner under the name of Yim Wai Tak-tong. The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that Chan Mau-ohi and Yim Ping-kai were liable, as partners in the Wing Ki Cheong, to pay the judgment debt, and asked for leave to issue execution against them.

In the statement of defence Chan Mau-ohi denied that he was a partner at any time in the Wing Ki Cheong. He never held himself out to be a partner, and never traded under or used the name of Chan Pui Sin-tong as a "long" name or otherwise. Yim Ping-kai made a similar statement and pointed out that he was the owner of the premises in which the defendant firm carried on business. He had never lived on the premises and was never interested in the business.

Mr. Slade, in opening, stated that in the interval between the judgment and the signing of the statement of claim the defendant firm went into bankruptcy, and this issue was carried on with the leave of the Court in spite of the bankruptcy.

His Lordship—Where is the jury? I thought partnership issues were to be tried with a jury?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Neither side applied for a jury.

His Lordship—I don't care to try partnership issues without.

Mr. Slade—It was expressly stated in the notice set down for trial that there would be no jury. Proceeding Mr. Slade stated that the defendant firm was started in 1904; the business opened on the 21st September of that year and closed about August 1st, 1906. Evidence he would call would show that the firm was promoted by five men, namely, Ho Yu-Kwong, Pun Sat-ohi, Leung Sze-wing, Pun Sik-ohi and Chan Mau-ohi who was one of the defendants in the issue. Of these men Ho Yu-kwong became manager when the firm actually started. He always remained on the premises, looked after the books, conducted the correspondence, and generally supervised everything. Apparently Pun Sat-ohi took no active part in the business, but Leung Sze-wing did general work, Pun Sik-ohi was the buyer and salesman, and came rather prominently in contact with all the creditors and all the people from whom the firm bought, and to whom they sold goods. Chan Mau-ohi also took an active part in the shop, and although he was not there every day he was active manager of the shop next door; he used frequently to enter the defendant firm to look after and supervise things; in fact, he had a door between the two shops which connected from his quarters on one of the upper floors. That door was in existence so long as the Wing Ki Cheong continued, but now it had been blocked up. Among the men introduced into the new concern by Chan Mau-ohi was a man who elected to be called Yim Wai-tong in the partnership. This man was the landlord of the premises. Chiu Yik-sang was also introduced, and execution had been issued against him, but he did not deny the fact

that he was a partner. Another partner was entered in the partnership book under the name of Cheng Siu-tak, his other name being Cheng Chung-lim. Apparently no formal partnership had been entered into, but the names of the partners were all inscribed in a partnership book. All except six entered their own names in the book, while six inscribed "long" names. The next step, before the shop was actually opened, was to arrange with wholesale firms in the same line of business—practically all Chinese drug stores—for credit and terms of payment. Pun Sik-chi, the salesman and buyer, was sent to various shops to arrange credit, and he as a partner and one of the promoters went to different dealers, told them this new firm was going to be started, and asked to be allowed goods on credit. He was naturally asked who were the partners, and detailed the most substantial. On his representations, and hearing that a number of well-to-do men were partners in the firm, a number of people gave credit. When this had been satisfactorily arranged the firm opened business, and as usual celebrated the event by a dinner. To that dinner a good many people were invited, and Counsel would call two who were there as witnesses. One would say that Chan Mau-chi was there and introduced himself as a partner in the firm, while one of the assistants in the shop, who was present at the dinner, would say that Chan Mau-chi said he was a partner. Yim Quon was not often seen at the shop, but his name had been given to Pun Sik-chi, the salesman, and the latter went round and told the creditors that he was a partner. After the business started the manager announced that he had had a letter from Yim Quon stating that he was coming to Hongkong on the following day, and all of the partners agreed to give him a dinner. Things went on smoothly with the firm, apparently, until the early part of last year when, like so many other Chinese firms in the Colony, they got into difficulties. However, they hoped to resuscitate, and negotiations went on between the partners as to the ways and means of raising money. There were suggestions of new shares being issued and new partners taken in, and all sorts of schemes were in the air, the result being that there was a very strong division of opinion between the partners as to how the capital should be raised and what terms the old partners should get. A great deal of ill feeling was aroused, and finally the whole thing came to nothing; no more capital was raised and the business closed. One of the partners, a man named Pun Sin-pan, was blamed by certain other creditors for failing to get the fresh capital to pay off the debts. He undoubtedly had taken a line of his own in the matter, but he was indignant when he heard the creditors had been informed that he was the man who wrecked the firm, and he issued a sort of circular exonerating himself from being the person who had brought unmerited disaster on the creditors and wrecked the whole scheme of reconstruction of the firm. That document, signed by himself, he handed to the managing partner of the plaintiff firm as a written statement of his position in connection with the matter.

After the evidence of a witness had been taken the Court rose.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

F. W. Farne brought action against the Savoy Ltd. to recover \$100 being for one month's salary and \$50 in lieu of notice. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, but the defendants were not represented.

After hearing the plaintiff's evidence, his Lordship allowed him judgment and costs.

Mr. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) said he was present because he had received notice from the other side. He understood the plaintiff intended, if he got judgment, to attach certain monies which he (Mr. Dixon) had in hand.

His Lordship—I have nothing to do with that; I have given judgment and costs.

Mr. Dixon—I shall have sufficient money for the plaintiff in this action, but I have not sufficient at the present time.

His Lordship—At the present time I don't know your *locus standi*; so far, I don't see that you have anything to do with it.

Thursday, December 5th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

INSUFFICIENT NOTICE.

Re Ki Cheong ex parte the Yu Fang Bank.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley—This is my application for the Court to approve the scheme of arrangements which has been filed.

His Lordship—That is generally referred to the Registrar for report.

Mr. Kemp—It was referred to me yesterday, but I have not had time to draw up a formal report.

Mr. Bowley—I have filed an affidavit showing that the necessary resolutions were passed, and the Official Receiver has no objection to the scheme.

His Lordship, after referring to sub section 5, remarked—There seem to be several conditions which should be fulfilled, and which have not as a matter of fact.

Mr. Bowley—This scheme has been before the Official Receiver for some weeks, and he will inform your Lordship that the terms of the scheme are reasonable, and calculated to benefit the creditors.

Mr. Kemp—I think it is a most advantageous thing for the creditors. The only point I should like to mention is that I think security should be given by trustees under the scheme.

His Lordship (after referring to the scheme)—Are all the creditors agreed?

Mr. Kemp—Practically all.

Mr. Bowley—All voted in favour with few exceptions.

Mr. Kemp—A great majority in number, and more than three-fourths in value, voted in favour.

His Lordship—I must see that it is a reasonable proposition for the other creditors.

Mr. Kemp—Perhaps those who voted against it ought to have notice of this application.

His Lordship—How many dissentients are there?

Mr. Kemp—Four.

His Lordship—What value?

Mr. Bowley—The total proved is \$120,000. The dissentients' claims amount to about \$12,000 only.

Mr. Kemp—The total amount of the dissentients who voted is \$200; two creditors who have not voted represent \$11,000. The three dissentients are Messrs. Rosa & Co., Messrs. Siemens & Co., and the compradore of Messrs. Reiss & Co.

His Lordship—When was the scheme approved?

Mr. Bowley—Yesterday.

His Lordship—That is too soon. I think there should be notice to the others.

Mr. Bowley—The trustees are anxious to realise on the stock in trade before the close of the Chinese year, and there is not very much time.

His Lordship—That does not matter; you can apply next Thursday. The dissentients must be protected in some way.

Mr. Bowley—Perhaps your Lordship won't be able to sit next Thursday?

His Lordship—Yes, I will. I don't think these notices should come on *ex parte*. They must not come on.

Mr. Bowley—As your Lordship pleases.

AN AGENT'S FAILURE.

Re J. C. Logan ex parte the debtor.

Mr. Kemp—This petition may possibly be withdrawn, and I would ask your Lordship to adjourn the hearing until next Thursday.

His Lordship—If you are agreed.

Mr. Kemp—Application was made on the last occasion for the appointment of a manager, but no order was made. Meantime I have been simply collecting the debts and conducting the business, which is going round ships in harbour and supplying them with stores. If the petition is withdrawn I can allow the business to be carried on.

His Lordship—Is it a large bankruptcy?

Mr. Kemp—No. Liabilities amount to \$16,000.

His Lordship—It is hardly a case for a special manager, surely.

Mr. Kemp—No, but I think it would be advisable for your Lordship to authorise me to carry on the business and take orders for the next week.

His Lordship—Very well.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

The grand Scottish ball, the chief social event and harbinger of the winter festivities in Hongkong, was held in the City Hall on Nov. 29, and was as great a success as it has proved in previous years. Local Scotsmen look forward with pleasure to this annual reunion at which they can meet old friends and make new, and other nationals too, for the northmen are nothing if not hospitable on this occasion. No dancer of any standing would willingly miss the night of pleasure provided by Scotia's sons to do honour to their patron saint.

There was last night a large attendance which included many who did not dance. These latter spent a pleasant hour or so in the card room below, or in watching the happiness of others. When the music struck up and the dancers took the floor the ballroom presented a brilliant scene, the beautiful dresses of the ladies, and the gaudy uniforms of the Navy and Army officers, relieving the dull uniformity of male civilian evening dress. The bright effect was enhanced by the presence of a number of Caledonians in Highland costume.

As in previous years, all the rooms in the City Hall were pressed into service—the halls as ballrooms, the library as card room and bar, the Chamber of Commerce hall as light refreshment room, and the theatre as supper room. The decorations were carried out on the same grand scale as heretofore, an energetic committee with artistic tastes being responsible for the transformation of the City Hall. As the guests came within view of the exterior of the hall the first thing to catch the eye was a large St. Andrew's cross in the centre of which was a shield on which was painted the lion rampant. Both cross and shield were outlined with electric lights. The vestibule was one luxuriant mass of greenery which entwined the pillars and spanned the roof, while the balustrades of the steps leading to the first landing were screened by pot plants. On the wall facing those steps was a huge mirror partly embowered in plants and draped on top by the flag of St. Andrew and the Red Ensign, those being surmounted by a Scottish shield. This mirror reflected a large thistle which hung on the landing above the steps and was outlined with electric lights of different hues. The windows on either side of this mirror were draped with large St. Andrew flags beneath which were the dates 1847-1907, the age of the local branch of this society of devoted workers in a charitable cause. Further evidence of the character of the gathering was seen in the St. Andrew's shield with thistles which adorned the walls of the stairway leading to the second landing. Greenery also lined the balustrades of these flights of steps, electric lights peeping out of the masses of leaves. The top landing was a veritable bowery adorned with flags and other trophies. Passing to the ballrooms and entering first the St. Andrews' Hall the visitor saw on the far wall a large St. Andrew cross draped in greenery and bearing in the centre a Scottish shield. On the wall at the other end was the crest of the Society circumscribed by a Gordian tartan, while the wall on the right of the entrance to the hall displayed large portraits of Queen Mary, George, fifth duke of Gordon, K.C.B., and John Knox. On the opposite wall were portraits of Robert Burns, Robert Shewan and Sir Walter Scott, the excellent portrait of the affable president of the Society being between the two of his illustrious countrymen, and draped in tartan. To give credit where credit is due, it is only fair to state that the pictures which adorned the walls in this room were the work of the artistic hand of Mr. G. Duncan of the Kowloon Docks, and very creditable work it was. Besides the portraits the walls were studded with shields and draped with greenery which added considerably to the beauty of the decorations. St. George's Hall had also been transformed by artistic hands. The

fine portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was flanked with flags, while above it was displayed the Gordon coat of arms. Shields relieved the dullness of the walls, these being entwined with greenery, which also hung in festoons from the ceiling. Under the shields were Scottish names such as Mactavish, Sinclair, Campbell and others. In the bandstand between the two halls, which was also enveloped in greenery, the Middlesex band were stationed and provided the dance music, Piper McEwen being in attendance with the bagpipes for the reels and other national dances. The theatre, which was transformed into a supper room, was also a pretty sight. On the stage tables were arranged in the form of a horseshoe, and behind the President's chair was a large picture of St. Andrew. Greenery twined round the pillars of the dress circle, there was another plentiful supply of shields, while claymores and battleaxes, formed crosses on the walls.

His Excellency the Governor and party arrived shortly after nine o'clock, and were welcomed by the President, Mr. R. Shewan, and several leading members. Piper McEwen led the way to the ballroom where a strain of the National Anthem was played by the band, and the ball opened.

The official set for the opening Lancers, was composed of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard and Mrs. Chatham, Mr. R. Shewan and Lady Lugard, Colonel Darling and Mrs. May, Flag-Captain Thursby and Mrs. Vaughan Lee, Hon. Mr. Chatham and Mrs. Keswick, Hon. Mr. Rees Davies and Mrs. Mackay, Hon. Mr. F. H. May and Mrs. Peter, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick and Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff.

The dance programme was as follows:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Extra Waltz | ... | Merry Widow |
| 1 Lancers | ... | The Mikado |
| 2 Waltz | ... | Blue Danube |
| 3 Caledonians | ... | Scotch Airs |
| 4 Waltz | ... | Sourire D'Avril |
| 5 Eightsome Reel | Deil Amang the Tailors and | |
| | Fairy Dance | |
| 6 Two Step | ... | Whistling Rufus |
| 7 Caledonians | ... | Scotch Airs |
| 8 Strathspey and Reel | Marquis o' Huntly and | |
| | Deil Amang the Tailors | |
| 9 Waltz | ... | Syringa |
| 10 Two Step | ... | Mosquito Parade |
| 11 Waltz | ... | Sobre las olas |
| 12 Two Step | ... | La Mattiche |
| 13 Waltz | ... | The Choristers |
| 14 Eightsome Reel | Mrs. Macleod and The High | |
| | Road to Linton | |
| 15 Polka | ... | Leopoldstadter |
| 16 Strathspey and Reel | Monynsk and Reel of Tulloch | |
| 17 Highland Schottische | There's nae luck about | |
| | the house | |
| 18 Caledonians | ... | Scotch Airs |
| 19 Eightsome Reel | Steed the Plough, and the | |
| | Wind that shakes the barley | |
| 20 Waltz | ... | Eton Boating Song |
| 21 Two Step | ... | Navahoe |
| 22 Waltz and Galop | ... | Espana and John Peel |

Supper was served at midnight when the President asked all to honour the usual toast to the memory of St. Andrew, which was drunk in solemn silence.

The menu was as follows:—

"We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne."

MENU.

"Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat and we can eat
And aae the Lord be thankit."

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1—Saddle of Mutton | 2—Roast Turkey |
| 3—Pork Ham | 4—Roast Capon |
| 5—Corned Beef | 6—Game Pie |
| 7—Pate de Foie Gras in Jelly | |
| 8—Chicken Salad | 9—Hot Potatoes |
| 10—The Haggis | |

"Fair fa' your honest sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race,
Aboon them a' ye tak your place,
Freedom and whisky gang the gither Tak aff your dram"

SWEETS

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 11—Gooseberry Tart | 12—Jellies |
| 13—Blanc Manger | 14—Vanilla Ice Cream |
| 15—Chocolate Ice Cream | |

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
"This is my own, my native land,"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand."

Telegrams to the following effect were despatched to Singapore, Penang, Weihai-wei, Manila, Sourabaya, Amoy, Swatow, Yokohama, Shanghai, Fochow and Tientsin,
"Gie us a haun, drouthie neebors. Hoo's a wi' ye."

"SHEWAN,
"President."

At the horse-shoe table on the stage the following were seated, reading from the right hand side of the stage:—Mr. C. H. Ross, Mrs. Cumming, Sir Samuel Chisholm, Mrs. Layton, Flag Captain Thursby, Mrs. Chatham, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff, Colonel Darling, Mrs. May, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mrs. Atkinson, His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard and Mrs. Shewan, Mr. R. Shewan and Lady Lugard, Hon. Mr. Chatham, Mrs. Keswick, Mr. J. R. M. Smith and Lady Berkeley, Hon. Mr. F. H. May and Mrs. Peter, Mr. R. Mitchell, Lady Chisholm, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Mrs. Mackay, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mrs. Vaughan Lee, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. Seymour.

Mr. R. G. Munro fulfilled the onerous duties of Secretary, and was ably assisted by energetic committees. They were as follows:—

General: Mr. R. Shewan, President, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Vice-president, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. A. S. Fraser, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Ronald G. Munro, Hon. Secretary.

Invitation: All the members of the General Committee, and in addition, Mr. D. B. Law, Mr. J. C. Peter, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mr. E. Ormiston and Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott-Moncrieff.

Card Room: Mr. P. S. Jameson, convener, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. G. G. S. Forsyth, Mr. J. F. Macgregor and Mr. A. Cumming.

Ladies Room: Hon. Mr. Chatham and Mr. D. H. Inslie.

Dancing and Music: Mr. C. H. Ross, convener, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. A. S. Fraser, Mr. W. L. Carter, Lieut. A. N. Fraser and Mr. T. Skinner.

Subscription: Mr. T. Skinner, convener, Mr. J. D. Logan, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. A. Rodger, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. J. Blake, Mr. P. S. Jameson and the honorary secretary.

Decoration: Mr. J. Gray Scott, convener, Mr. G. Duncan, Mr. H. S. Wynne, Mr. J. R. Rodger, Mr. T. C. Gray, Mr. J. J. Anderson, Captain A. Milroy, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. D. Templeton, Mr. A. Ritchie, Mr. W. H. Donald, Mr. J. Walker and Mr. O. D. Thomson.

Supper and Wines: Mr. R. Henderson, convener, Mr. A. T. Walker, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. W. D. Braidwood, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. Duncan Clark, Mr. G. L. Duncan, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. T. S. Forrest, Mr. Donald MacDonald, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. J. D. Logan, Mr. J. W. C. Bounar, Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. J. D. Auld, Mr. A. C. More, Mr. A. Rodger and Mr. J. Coulthart.

DEATH OF MRS. MITCHELL-TAYLOR.

The emotions of the Colony were profoundly stirred on Dec. 1st by the startling intelligence of the death, at Government House, of Mrs. Mitchell-Taylor, who but two months ago became the wife of Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor. Mrs. Taylor had not been well since her return to the Colony after the honeymoon and was first under the treatment of Dr. Jordan for dengue fever and subsequently for a septic wound on the chin which healed up satisfactorily, but thirty-six hours before death occurred it became apparent that there was septic infection of the veins of the brain, and this was the cause of death, which occurred at 9.31 on Sunday morning, 1st inst.

During her brief residence in the Colony Mrs. Taylor had made a host of friends who have been profoundly shocked by the tragic suddenness of her death. It is so rarely necessary to remark that the deepest sympathy is felt by everyone for the husband so suddenly bereaved, as well as for Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, the deceased lady's brother (who is Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor), and also for His Excellency and Lady Lugard who have lost a niece for whom they had the deepest affection.

Few more impressive funerals have taken place in Hongkong than the burial of Mrs. Mitchell-Taylor on December 2nd in the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley. The coffin, which was draped with the Union Jack and

covered with the numerous floral tributes of respect sent by sympathising friends, was borne from Government House at 8 a.m. to the Cemetery gates on a gun carriage, drawn by twelve sergeants of the garrison and escorted by a small detachment of soldiers. At the Monument the cortege was joined by a large number of civilians and military and naval officers in uniform; and to the accompaniment of funeral marches, played with most impressive effect by the Band of the Middlesex Regiment, the sad procession slowly wended its way to the cemetery. If music be "a kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech which leads us up to the edge of the infinite and lets us for moments gaze into that," no music betters answers to that beautiful description than the subdued strains of the solemn funeral march with the beating of muffled drums, and the dull, measured tramp of many feet. The progress of the mournful procession from the Monument, through lines of Indian and Chinese police, to the cemetery, was most impressive in its solemnity.

Captain P. H. Mitchell-Taylor, the bereaved husband, dressed in the uniform of his regiment, walked immediately behind the coffin with Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, the deceased lady's brother. Behind them followed His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard; then Colonel Darling, R.E. (the Officer in temporary command of the Troops), Commodore Stokes, R.N., and the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary). In the rear followed the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Foreign Consuls, and a large number of Government officials and leading residents, including several prominent members of the Chinese community.

At the cemetery gates the coffin was transferred to the shoulders of men of the Middlesex Regiment and the Royal Engineers, headed by Captain W. Armstrong, H.K.V., honorary A.D.C. to the Governor, and Captain 'gle, R.E., serving temporarily as A.D.C., and was met by the Bishop of Victoria, the Rev. F. T. Johnson (the Cathedral Chaplain), and the Rev. G. Searle (Chaplain to the Forces), who preceded the solemn procession to the graveside, situated but a short distance up the main pathway. The full office of the Church was read, each clergyman taking part, the Bishop committing the body to the grave and pronouncing the Benediction which terminated the service. In the course of the service the hymn

Days and moments quickly flying

Blend the living with the dead

was impressively sung by a military choir with band accompaniment.

Several ladies were present including Mrs. May, Mrs. Volpicelli, Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Atkinson, and Mrs. Masters; and the entire gathering, representative, as it was, of all creeds and sections of the community, bore silent testimony to the deep and widespread sympathy which the unexpected news of the great grief which has fallen on the Governor's household has evoked.

A large number of residents called at Government House to leave condolence cards.

The following communication was issued for public information:—

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

Government House, December 3rd.

SIR,—Lady Lugard and I have been deeply touched by the sympathy which has been shown to us in our sorrow, and we would like to say for ourselves and for Captain Taylor and Mr. Brackenbury how grateful we feel.

We would also like to say that we hope this kind feeling will not take the form of postponing the festivities or cancelling the social engagements which are usually made at this time of year. The prominent trait in the character of Mrs. Taylor was happy joy of life and loving sympathy in the joys and pleasures of others, and we feel sure that what she would have wished would be that the social life of the Colony should go on as though she were still taking her own part in it.—Yours truly,

F. D. LUGARD.

UNION CHURCH SALE OF WORK.

On December 3rd the sale of work promoted in aid of the organ fund of the Union Church was opened by Mrs. Stokes, wife of the Commodore. The large drill shed at Volunteer Headquarters had been kindly placed at the disposal of the promoters, and was fittingly decorated for the occasion. Besides the stalls at which all sorts of fancy and useful articles were sold there were various amusements for the children, such as the toboggan, the shooting gallery and the fairy stall. The hour of opening was originally arranged to suit Lady Lugard, but owing to the recent sad bereavement at Government House, Lady Lugard was unable to perform the opening ceremony, so Mrs. Stokes kindly consented to take her place. It was not until some few hours after the opening that the crowd gathered. Then the drill shed and parade ground presented an animated appearance, and the ladies who were conducting the sale did their work well, lightening many a sightseer's pocket, but providing him or her with something serviceable in return. It is needless to remark that the toboggan, the shooting gallery, the curiosity shop and the fairy stall were the chief objects of attraction to the children, and the ladies in charge of these had a very busy time during the afternoon. Music was provided by the band of H.M.S. "King Alfred" which was placed at the disposal of the committee by the Admiral, Sir Arthur W. Moore.

Mr. Hickling, the Pastor, in calling upon Mrs. Stokes to declare the bazaar open, stated that the time of the opening was fixed for 2.20 p.m. when it was expected that Lady Lugard would perform the ceremony, as she had intimated that that time would be the only suitable one for her. As all knew, owing to a most untoward circumstance which had taken place, Lady Lugard was unable to be present, but he was sure that all present had been sympathising with the bereaved at Government House. The committee had already expressed the sympathy that the members felt for Lady Lugard and the others at Government House, and it was very kind of the Governor's wife to let them know that she was unable to fulfil the duty she had promised to undertake, at a very early hour. Then they communicated with Mrs. Stokes, who most kindly undertook the task that would otherwise have been performed by Lady Lugard. The members of the committee were in absolute agreement with Lady Lugard that there should be no long ceremony at the opening of the sale of work. This was the first sale of the kind that had been held in connection with the Union Church, but the requirements for the new organ and other matters of a pressing nature had caused them to appeal to a somewhat wider circle than usual, and they trusted that their appeal would be a success. He thought, considering the number connected with the sale, that it would be a most successful one, and he trusted that the result would reward the labours of those ladies who had taken such an energetic part in its promotion. Mr. Hickling then asked Mrs. Stokes, who was accompanied by Commodore Stokes, to declare the sale opened.

Mrs. Stokes—I have very great pleasure in declaring the sale of work opened, and in wishing it every success.

The ladies and gentlemen connected with the sale were:—

No. 1 stall—Mesdames J. Rodger, Malcolm Watson and Subbings.

No. 2 stall—Dr. Sebree and Mesdames Bridger and R. M. Gibson.

No. 3 stall—Mesdames McIntyre, Rodger and Bonnar.

No. 4 stall—Mesdames Auld, Hickling and Templeton.

Refreshment stall—Mesdames W. G. Humphreys and D. Macdonald, assisted by the Misses Humphreys, G. Rodger, N. Rodger, C. Pearse and P. Lammert.

The curiosity shop was in charge of Miss Stewart and Mr. Hall; Mr. Nicholson ran the shooting gallery; Mr. J. L. Macpherson the toboggan slide and the weighing machine; Miss Rodger the fairy well; Mr. C. Hodgins the rocking boat; and Mr. McHutchen the home golf.

THE EVENING'S CONCERT.

The following programme was played to a full house:—

PART 1.

Selection by the Band of H.M.S. "Monmouth"
Bass Solo "The Diver," Loder
Mr. Claxton.

Humorous Song.

Mr. A. S. Cobden.

Piano Solo... (a) "Am Meer," Schubert-Liszt
(b) Polonaise in C Minor... Chopin
Mr. Chalmers.

Tenor Solo (encored).

Mr. P. W. Goldring.

Humorous speech "Universal Elixir" (encored).
Mr. L. Hutchinson.

Tenor Solo "I wait for Thee," (encored). Hawley
Mr. A. E. Payne.

Selection by the Band of H.M.S. "Monmouth."

PART 2.

Three Characteristic Japanese Dances by the
Misses Koyoon, Koyakko, and Shimeta, accom-
panied by the Misses Tokuhachi, Kosiin, and
Jakko; on Samisens, and Miss Yen on the
Tsudzumi.

"Festival Dance,"... by the Misses Koyakko and
Shimeta.

"My Home,"..... Solo Dance by Miss Koyen

"Fukagawa,"... Argument by the Misses Koyen,
Koyakko and Shimeta.

A COUNT'S ADVENTURES IN HONGKONG.

Count Schweronen came ashore on November 27th to see some friends. Just before midnight he strolled on to Pedder's Wharf with the object of returning to his ship. Hailing Constable Bond, who was on duty there, he ordered him to procure a sampan. The constable called one of the night boats, but it did not come immediately. When some five minutes had elapsed and the sampan had not run alongside the Count again approached the policeman, and in an insulting manner asked the constable what he meant by keeping him waiting so long, at the same time calling him a "—English swine." Such abusive language was sufficient to justify the constable in arresting even a Count, and he decided to take the foreign notability to the Police Station. When the policeman Bond attempted the arrest, however, the Count struck him across the head with his walking stick, told him he was an officer in a cavalry regiment, and said if he had his sword with him he would cut the constable in two. "Fancy you, a common policeman, daring to put your hands on me," he Count was proceeding, when he again found himself in the constable's grip, and being hustled along the wharf in a very undignified manner. Bond got his prisoner as far as the Hongkong Hotel, where the Count made another blow at him with his stick, and tried to trip him. In the struggle both men fell, but the constable was the more active, relieved the nobleman of his stick, and getting a good grip on him raised the Count to his feet and again proceeded on the journey to the Central Station. There was another delay at the Post Office, for the Count, being tired after his exertions, absolutely refused to walk another step. The constable procured a chair, placed him in it, and eventually landed the irascible Count in the charge room at the Central Station. Sergeant Hodge, who was on duty there, took the charge against him, and told him he would be allowed out on \$15 bail. The Count was willing to put up the bail provided the sergeant would give him a stamped receipt for the amount, but the latter courteously informed him that the Government were not in the habit of supplying stamped receipts, or unstamped receipts, in such instances. As the Count refused to pay the bail money he was put in a cell for the night. When the door of the prison closed behind him and the Count has been left to his reflections for awhile, he began to realise that a cell was not a very pleasant place. He had blankets, and could if he wished make use of the regulation pillow, but there were no other comforts, and the cell was pitch dark. Calling the sergeant he demanded a soft pillow and a light, but needless to say, got neither. Early next morning when a constable went to see him he was very much depressed, and was quite willing to go out on bail without taking a stamped receipt. "Fancy me being in a Chinese cell all night," he remarked, and then

called for coffee, and appeared very much surprised on being told that it was not kept in stock for prisoners. The sergeant explained to him that if he had behaved himself on the previous night he would have been allowed out on bail of \$15, and could have spent the night in more comfortable quarters. As it was, he would have to pay \$25 bail to be immediately released. The Count was not long in handing over the money, then, turning to a constable, he ordered him to go and call a chair. The constable did not go, but told him where one could be obtained. The Count lost no time in getting away from the Station, and failed to appear before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court yesterday. His bail of \$25 was estreated.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The international walking match at Shanghai on Nov. 24th was won by the French team. Only five teams entered, and there were 27 starters. The course was over 18 miles of good metal road, and the time limit was three hours and three quarters. A veteran of 63 years did it in 3h. 47m.

The English team won in 1904, the French in 1905, the English in 1906 and the French again this year—two victories each.

The walking of the winner, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, was a splendid exhibition of pedestrianism. He walked with that judgment which is so often lacking in competitions, and when it came to the last few miles he stepped out finely and won by nearly 300 yards from B. Lucas of the French team. C. Marges, who won in 1905 and was placed second in 1906, had to be content with third place, but he walked gamely, endeavouring to make up the time he lost on the heavy roads when he was on the hard metal.

The officials were:—

JUDGES:

Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., A. McLeod, Esq., G. Lanning, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Treasurer.—M. Speelman, Esq.
Finance, Prizes, etc.—C. R. Bennett, Esq.; R. W. Heidorn, Esq.
Route, etc.—R. W. Ganson, Esq.; Dr. U. Fresson; R. J. Fearon, Esq.; Dr. G. Hanwell.
Traffic, etc.—Lieut.-Col. Bruce; Capt. Barrett; F. J. Barrett, Esq.
Starter.—S. W. Pratt, Esq.
Timekeeper.—W. G. Pirie, Esq.
Honorary Secretary.—N. B. Ramsay, Esq.

All the competitors who started passed the post, with the exception of B. Russell of the English team, who was brought back in an automobile.

THE RESULT.

The following are the detailed official results with the times:—

	h.	m.	s.
1.—W. S. Featherstonhaugh (Eng.)	2	46	01.2
2.—B. Lucas (Fr.)	2	48	52.1
3.—C. Marges (Fr.)	2	51	03.3
4.—F. Martin (Gr.)	2	52	35
5.—W. Jessel (Gr.)	2	54	9.1
6.—T. Wade (Ind.)	2	55	00
7.—G. A. Turner (Eng.)	2	55	24.3
8.—C. Callico (Port.)	2	55	24.4
9.—W. Gerrard (Eng.)	2	56	28.1
10.—T. McKenna (Scotch)	3	0	41.4
11.—P. J. Dunne (Ind.)	3	1	45.2
12.—A. A. Whyte (Scotch)	3	2	26.3
13.—J. Gils (Fr.)	3	2	58.1
14.—M. J. Callace (Port.)	3	4	3.2
15.—A. R. Moures (Ind.)	3	4	14
16.—R. Bahlmann (Ger.)	3	5	47.4
17.—J. M. d'Almeida (Port.)	3	6	34
18.—J. Doupé (Fr.)	3	6	43
19.—A. M. Collaco (Port.)	3	7	07.3
20.—P. Servanin (Ind.)	3	9	59.2
21.—J. V. Marshall (Scotch)	3	14	57.1
22.—L. B. Austen (Ind.)	3	16	36.4
23.—Dr. H. C. Patriok (Scotch)	3	33	10.3
24.—W. Rodrigues (Ind.)	3	35	6.2
25.—F. Karge (Ger.)	3	37	10.4
26.—H. T. Wade (Ind.)	3	47	00

The team result worked out as follows:—

French team ... 2 + 3 + 11 + 15 = 31
German team ... 4 + 5 + 13 + 19 = 41
Portuguese team ... 7 + 12 + 14 + 16 = 49
Scotch team ... 9 + 10 + 17 + 18 = 54
Individual competitors did not count for places in reckoning for team prizes.

P. W. D. IN 1906.

Following are some extracts and abstracts from the 1906 report of the Director of Public Works Hongkong, just laid before the Legislative Council.

An Ordinance authorizing the issue of Prospecting Licences, Mining Licences and Mining Leases was passed in June and Regulations with reference to the same were published in August. Prospecting Licences were issued to Sir C. P. Chater, during the year for various parts of the New Territories and one Mining Lease for an area of one square mile at Ma On Shan, on the South shore of Tolo Harbour, was granted to the same gentleman. The lease authorizes the working of deposits of iron ore which were discovered there, in the course of prospecting operations.

The right of erecting piers under long leases was granted in three cases in Hongkong, 10 in Kowloon and 1 in the New Territories whilst extensions of three piers formerly sanctioned—two in Hongkong and one in Kowloon—were also granted. The premia derived from the above in Hongkong amounted to \$29,587.50, in Kowloon to \$76,149.50 and in New Territories to \$7.50 while the annual rentals were \$1,440, \$3,630 and \$90 respectively. Guide piles were sanctioned for the use of the Star Ferry Co. at the approach to their Kowloon pier at an annual rent of \$220. Licences for the following temporary piers for various periods were issued—16 in Hongkong, 15 in Kowloon and 34 in the New Territories, the amount of fees payable for these being \$7,123.75. Licences were also issued for 18 slipways in Hongkong, the fees for which amounted to \$1,087.50.

Certificates for 210 new buildings were issued, being 76 more than in 1905. Half a dozen collapses, irrespective of typhoon damage, were reported.

It was a year of "roads up," owing to laying of rider mains, electric wires, &c.

The old timber pier at Stonecutters Island, formerly used in connection with the Gunpowder Depot there, was handed over to the Military Authorities and, by arrangement with the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., the Praya Wall in front of their premises at Kowloon Point was taken over by them.

The water supply was not too plentiful. Universally constant supply was in force for 44 days; universally intermittent supply for 35 days and partially intermittent supply for 286 days. For a period of about a month, commencing about the middle of March, water-boats were stationed at a few points in the Central and Western Districts from which a supply of water was distributed free to the public. The total quantity so distributed was 964,999 gallons, the cost amounting to \$4,630 or \$4.80 per 1,000 gallons. As the charge for water supplied by meters from the City Waterworks in only \$0.50 per 1,000 gallons, it will be seen that recourse to a supply from water-boats is a very costly expedient.

Since the establishment of a Signal Station on Green Island, the men on duty in connection with it had been housed in a makeshift. Some more permanent accommodation was considered necessary and accordingly a small brick building was erected on a site adjacent to the flagstaff. It contains 3 small rooms, 2 kitchens and a bathroom. Two kitchens were necessary on account of there being two signalmen, one of whom is a married man. A small building was also provided for the storage of the flags and storm signals and the path leading from the lighthouse to the top of the hill was concreted. The total expenditure on the work, which was completed in December, amounted to \$4,584.12.

Messrs. Bruce and Valpy, having completed the survey and setting out of the line [Railway to Canton] left the Colony on the 24th February. As mentioned in last year's report, the work of constructing the section between Tai Po and Lo Fu Ferry was undertaken by the Public Works Department on the 9th December, 1905, the intention being that this portion of the railway route should be used as a road until the progress of the remainder of the work required it to be devoted to railway purposes. Work was actively carried on until the 18th May when it was stopped at the request of Mr. G. W. Eves, who had arrived

in the Colony on the 24th March to assume charge of the Railway work, and the Public Works Department ceased to have anything further to do with constructional operations. At the time of suspending work, the following was the position of affairs:—

Completed to Formation Level.—
13,650 lineal feet (2.58 miles) of embankment.
900 " (0.17 ") " cutting.

Partly executed.—
3,000 lineal feet (0.57 mile) of embankment.
400 " (0.07 ") " cutting.

In addition to the foregoing, channels of a total length of about half a mile had been excavated for the purpose of diverting streams and obviating the crossing and re-crossing of them by the railway, and sundry minor works had been executed.

Radical alterations were made in the arrangements for signalling the approach of vessels, which involved very extensive alterations and additions to the telegraph and telephone lines in use for this purpose. Formerly, Gap Rock and Waglan Lighthouses and the Peak Signal Station were in communication with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s office, which was in turn connected with the Harbour Office and the Observatory, whilst Green Island Signal Station was connected with the Harbour Office. This arrangement has been altered by establishing a telegraph and telephone office in the New Harbour Office and concentrating all lines there, the only line which is now connected with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s office being that from the Observatory. The reason for retaining it is that weather reports are received by cable from the various meteorological stations in Manila, Shanghai and elsewhere and it is important that these should be transmitted to the Observatory in the most direct manner possible. The following places are now in direct communication with the Harbour Office:—

- (i.) Gap Rock Lighthouse ... (telegraph)
- (ii.) Waglan Lighthouse ... (do)
- (iii.) Cape Collinson Lighthouse ... (do)
- (iv.) Green Island Lighthouse ... (do)
- (v.) Peak Signal Station ... (do)
- (vi.) Observatory ... (do)
- (vii.) Naval Yard ... (telephone)

Of the above, items (iii.), (vi.) and (vii.) are entirely new lines, the remainder being old lines which were extended or altered to bring the places mentioned into direct communication with the Harbour Office. The Signal Station and Gunpowder Depot on Green Island are served by branch lines from the Lighthouse there. In addition to the foregoing, telephone lines were constructed placing the Naval Yard in direct communication with the Signal Stations at the Peak and at the Cape D'Aguilar, which by arrangement with the Naval Authorities, are now manned by expert naval signalmen.

WEST RIVER PIRATES.

CANTON PROTESTANTS CENSURED.

In reply to the agitation by natives of Kuangtung, against the alleged permission granted by the Central Government to British gunboats to patrol the West River, the Waiwupu has telegraphed to Viceroy Chang Jen-chun of Canton that the Imperial Maritime Customs had arranged that mutual assistance should be given in searching for pirates on the West River and that this had been wrongly interpreted into giving permission to foreigners to patrol that stream. The Waiwupu, therefore, asked Viceroy Chang Jen-chun sternly to censure the people of Kuangtung for creating rumours to incite the passions of the mob and cause trouble. It was further stated in the dispatch that the practice lately of sending telegrams to Peking to contend with the Central Government on questions of Imperial Policy was unreasonable, a lack of good manners and a reckless attempt to disturb the peace.

We understand that the following torpedoers and destroyers have been commissioned to patrol the waterways of the West River to cope with pirates:—Torpedoers Nos 35, 36 and 38; the destroyers "Fame," "Janus," "Hart" and "Taku;" the sloops "Clio" and "Cadmus."

EVOLUTION OF HONGKONG.

[Written for the *Hongkong Daily Press*.]

(Continued from last week.)

X.

It was under such apparently altruistic conditions that the war of 1842 was conducted, and that Great Britain as the result of its successful termination threw open the entire of the China trade to the world, taking no preference to herself, and giving the benefit of her new Colony of Hongkong freely and without any reserve whatever to all comers, of what nationality or colour whatsoever. Free-Trade had come to the birth, and the British Government of the day had determined that its natal day should be celebrated with becoming honour. That for many years Great Britain did enjoy by far the largest share of newly opened trade is not to be denied, nor that by encouraging the Oriental trade of the continental nations, she gave an enormous extension to her own home trade. Although it was not till 1846 that Sir Robert Peel announced finally his conversion to free trade, he had long accepted the principle, and the war, and subsequent peace were made under a cabinet of which Sir Robert Peel was chief, and Sir James Graham Home Secretary.

It was the hope of these early pioneers that seeing the benefits undeniably due to the removal of disabilities from trade other countries would as cordially join hands with the British financial reformers in reducing the duties which hampered commerce. A tendency was indeed noticeable in this direction for some years, but its inspiring motive was to take advantage to the fullest of the British concessions, accompanied indeed with hints thrown out of eventually following in the same line: finding as time passed by, and free trade became amongst inferior home politicians a fetish to be worshipped, instead of a means to an end, the continental rule became one of increasing exclusion of British made products, while at the same time taking advantage to the uttermost of British free trade.

It would, notwithstanding have been well for all had these openly announced intentions been acted on with regard to the new colony; they unfortunately were not. Sir Henry Pottinger, who had proved so able a representative of the British Government as Plenipotentiary for the negotiation of the treaty of Nanking, was appointed first Governor of the new possession, but proved himself totally unfit for administration; by foolish concessions to the Canton mandarins, who had now, finding they could do so with impunity returned to their old practices, he permitted regulations to be made, under his own signature, which practically placed the trade of Hongkong, in the hands of the Canton clique as effectually as had been the trade with the old Factories. No independent trade was possible in the Free-Trade Colony, which became a second Lintin, and a refuge for all the offshoots of the China trade. Piracy became rampant in the adjoining seas, secretly favoured by the Canton authorities, and neither life nor property were safe on shore nor afloat. Respectable Chinese traders, who had commenced to settle in the colony under the promised protection of the British flag, finding that protection a delusion and a snare, cleared out, and Hongkong became a second Alsace. Nor were the government officials at the period above suspicious of any many unsavoury tales of the colonial doings of the day still linger in the memories of the few survivors, or are repeated by their immediate successors. When Sir J. F. Davis, in May 1844, again appeared in his old quarters, but this time as Governor of Hongkong to relieve Sir Henry Pottinger, not a soul was left to present the customary parting address, nor wish him Godspeed.

The position of the governor of Hongkong at this period was decidedly anomalous: besides being Governor of the Colony under the Colonial Office, he was superintendent of trade for the entire of China then open under the Foreign Office. The instructions of the two not seldom clashed, and in endeavouring to do the best for trade generally the interests of the Colony as such not infrequently suffered. At all events between the two, the bright visions

held out of the importance of Hongkong as a central point whither the trade of the entire coast of China would of necessity converge, were apparently doomed to bitter disappointment; and Hongkong itself began to ponder, as the time for restoring Chusan drew nigh, whether it were not itself a bitter mistake, and whether it should not better have been at Chusan.

Under Sir J. Davis, who united in his own person all the prejudices and weaknesses natural to a former member of the "Select Committee" under the East India Company, things did not improve either in Hongkong, nor at the neighbouring port of Canton, where up to this all foreign trade had been centred. We must, however, leave the South for a little while, and glance at the state of affairs at the newly opened ports to the northward.

In 1847 we find the *Times* newspaper commenting on the state of trade in China giving utterance to the remark, that Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo were good for nothing as places of trade, while Hongkong as a commercial colony was equally worthless. As a matter of fact notwithstanding that the Chinese are amongst the most commercial of nations, the whole apparatus of foreign trade, including demand on both sides, and machinery, had to be created from the foundation. The initial slow progress of trade was, even if unhampered, only a thing to be anticipated; but it was in every way hampered by the prejudices of the ruling classes, and it was only through the unintermittent efforts of a few of the more energetic of the British officials on the spot, often against the inertia of the home authorities, that the unyielding mass at last commenced to move.

The one exception to the general stagnation was Shanghai; and Shanghai had been fortunate in the men to whom were entrusted the keeping of British interests, Captain Balfour, and his successor Sir Rutherford Alcock, both men with whom to a generous sympathy with Chinese weaknesses and old time traditions, was superadded a quiet determination to see their rights respected.

It was unfortunate that the same could not be recorded of Canton, with which the native population of Hongkong was at all times very much in sympathy. The Canton authorities had so often in their previous contests with the East India Company called in the assistance of the mob to enforce their claims that the latter came to look upon itself as the real arbiter in all foreign matters, and neither Kiyong the new Commissioner, nor the Viceroy cared to incur the odium of opposing it, backed up as it undoubtedly was by the whole body of the inferior officials. Sir Henry Pottinger, and after him Sir J. Davis, notwithstanding that they had adequate forces at their disposal at Amoy and Chusan, as well as in the naval and military garrison at Hongkong weakly permitted themselves to be talked over by the new Commissioner, who pleaded his inability to control the people, and the consequence was their yielding under mob menace the right of freely entering the city, which was one of the main stipulations of the Treaty. On the other hand in the face of this open breach of the stipulations of the Treaty, Sir J. Davis when the time came concurred without protest of any kind in the withdrawal of the troops from Amoy and Chusan, a fact which Sir J. Davis himself afterwards testified produced a change for the worse in the tone of the Chinese authorities; even Kiyong forgetting his urbanity, and acting with a "degree of brusquerie, not to say insolence never before exhibited by him." The old days of the Company were being re-enacted, and we find the Minister, instead of asking for troops to assist him in checking the outrages again becoming of constant occurrence, seeking for greater power to coerce his own nationals.

This was the more noteworthy that we find the Home Government, Lord Palmerston being Foreign Minister at the period, instructing Sir J. Davis to impress on the Chinese authorities "in plain and distinct terms that the British Government will not tolerate that a Chinese mob shall with impunity maltreat British subjects in China," and that if the Chinese authorities will not by the exercise of their own power punish and prevent such outrages, the British Government will be obliged to take the matter into their own hands."

Notwithstanding these outspoken words of the Home Minister, we find shortly afterwards on the mere statement by Kiyong that the "feelings of the people of Canton were not yet reconciled to it," Sir J. Davis actually postponing for two years the right of entering the City or visiting the authorities!

(To be continued.)

CHINESE CARNIVAL.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

On Dec. 5 was the opening day of the Chinese festival, promoted by a number of leading Chinese citizens with the object of relieving financial depression which at present prevails in the Colony. The festival has been largely advertised in China and Macao, and for the past week the river steamers have been bringing crowds of pilgrims to Hongkong. It is years since such a procession took place in Hongkong, and since the last the streets have probably never been so crowded as they were yesterday. At an early hour in the morning both processionists and spectators were astir, all making their way slowly to the starting point at Wanchai. The journey to that part was a slow one, it being impossible to hasten through the dense crowd. At No. 2 Police Station, at an early hour, the promoters were busily engaged in marshalling the procession, and were hard at work while those in the central district, who witnessed units of the procession going eastward at noon, were speculating as to the hour when it would be possible for the procession to start. It was despatched to time, however, and was of such a length that while the head of it had arrived at Garden Road the tail end was passing the same place for the starting point. The scene was one to be long remembered by European spectators who have not before participated in a Chinese holiday. All the ingenious work of the Eastern artisan was to be seen in the sacred dragon and other monsters peculiar to Chinese mythology, but to describe these would require a knowledge of legendary lore which has been acquired by few Europeans. All along the route quaint Chinese music was to be heard coupled with the banging of deep sounding gongs and the clashing of many cymbals. Those taking part were mostly clad in costly silks, the mandarin, the warrior and the litterateur being represented; while handsome banners bearing (to foreigners) strange devices were borne on high before the different guilds represented. The procession, as is always the case in China, was headed by the two bearers who carry large lanterns, the emblem of good luck. Then many grotesquely got up monsters and "glittering models symbolic of *je ne sais quoi*" were borne past the sightseer before the Kingfisher dragon came into view. This was borne by 165 men and had an approximate length of 330 feet. Following this was a handsomely constructed Phoenix which was carried by ten Chinese girls.

The feature of the procession was the immense silver sycee dragon provided by the fish guild. This was nearly four hundred feet long and was borne on high by 160 men, who proceeded along the route in realistic serpentine course. Men proceeded on either side shaking the silken sides of the monster and shouting vociferously, the crowd cheering as the animal writhed and wriggled on its way. Another scene is presented later which displays eight Chinese beauties choosing a chancellor for the King from forty eminent statesmen. Then follow eight genii with the inevitable fan and armed with spears and battleaxes. The fruit and vegetable guilds' display was headed with the model of a lion which was borne by twenty girls playing selections of music as they wended their way along. Another representation displayed an eccentricity of the Emperor Chiu Yeung-kwong who, according to history, was dragged along the shore in a boat by a number of Chinese women.

The procession was carried out on a scale of grandeur seldom seen in Hongkong, the expenses connected therewith, which must have been exceedingly heavy, being borne principally by the different guilds in the Colony. Each guild had its band, which followed directly on the banner bearers, and as all were playing different music, the air along the route was filled with strange sound, the quaint selections of

the different bands giving the finishing touch to the Oriental character of the procession. It cost the fowl guild \$8,000 for their display of models and monsters. The fruit and vegetable guild went to an expense of \$7000; \$5000 was the cost to the beef guild; \$15,000 to the fish guild; and \$30,000 to the pork guild. Much of the paraphernalia used in the pageant was imported from Canton, as were many of the persons taking part. One hundred China ponies were brought from the Chinese city by junk, the river steamers not being anxious for this kind of freight.

During the forenoon the sky had been overcast, and the threatening rain came about two o'clock, breaking up the procession, to the sorrow of many of the Chinese, who state that the disbanding of such a procession is an augury of bad luck.

THE EVENING'S FETE.

Notwithstanding that a drizzling rain continued to fall there was another procession after dark, which for picturesqueness seemed decidedly to eclipse the daylight performance. The most striking feature of it was a shoal of fish, most beautifully modelled and painted, each animal lighted from the interior. The artistry of these things was excellent, many well-known species of fish being easily identifiable. There were also other illuminated figures borne in the procession, which was viewed by considerable crowds, especially where verandahs offered shelter to sightseers.

Principal of the promoters were Messrs. Ho Kom-tong, Chau Sui-ki, Lau Chu-pak, Fung Wa-chun and Wong Kam-fuk, and they deserve the thanks of their countrymen for the excellent manner in which they arranged matters in connection with the procession which will long be remembered by the residents of Hongkong and others who witnessed it.

THE SECOND DAY.

Another cheerless day, with sky overcast, threatening rain, and muddy roads, still processionists and the native population turned out in full force, thus making a triumph of the second day's pageant. The lowering clouds which obscured the sky before noon threatened another adjournment of the procession, but as the rain did not come those taking part did, and at the appointed hour the bearers of picturesque banners and other things Chinese started on the second day's route from Wanchai. Besides the representations in the procession recorded in our last issue there were four others worthy of mention, namely the evils attending on opium smoking, debauchery, drinking and gambling. One of the models displayed a home where all was peace and happiness until the father sought the visions which are said to follow on the smoking of opium. Later the "black smoke" robs the man of his wonted vitality and the once proud family of a happy father sinks into the misery which all excesses bring. To further enhance the evil effects of the opium habit a large pipe, made to resemble a native coffin, was displayed, in it being an unfortunate man whose life had passed away with the uselessness of smoke. The widow followed the remains as mourner over a man whose life had been as useless as that of an aborigine. Then the route was portrayed at his worst; the last scene in a wasted life. Next the spectators saw the effects of a too constant application to the cup that inebriates. First the dashing young man after a wild night being conveyed to the last retreat of the "glorious," and the same miserable young man next morning when it is time to rise, and finally the last moments which culminate the drunkard's existence. A large dice borne on high by a sturdy native then transferred the spectator's thoughts to the fourth human vice—gambling.

While it seems strange to believe that such a pastime is considered a vice in China, or even in the East, still it must be taken as a truth that such is the case from the fact that a caricature appeared in this memorable procession. The wretched gambler in the misery which follows the loss of all was portrayed, but the happy gambler who was "thousands in" was left to the imagination to picture.

As on the previous day, it might be said for the previous week, the Chinese quarter of the city was dressed in holiday attire. It is

only to be expected that this event, being one of the few holidays which the Chinese keep up, should be celebrated in fitting manner according to the native idea. True, it cannot be classed with the Chinese new year, but still it is one of these much-looked-forward-to affairs on which, the Chinese merchant thinks, so much depends.

The Chinese quarter of the city is rich with banners and hangings, modern and antique, of costly silks picturesquely embroidered. Needless to say most of these display the time honoured dragon, the emblem of much that is sacred to the Chinese. At Bonham Strand a large arch has been erected, and this may be said to contain all the colours of the rainbow. It is replete with Chinese designs, and is surmounted with a boat-like structure. Beneath the arch were numerous lamps from which hung glass of many colours, and when these lamps were lighted at night the scene beneath the arch was well worth seeing.

THE LAST DAY.

On Dec. 7th was the last day of the great Chinese pageant, and it may be that the Joss intervened on behalf of his worshippers, for the rain clouds lifted and the sun shone down on the holiday makers. All along the route were dense crowds of Chinese who never appeared to tire of watching the gilded dragons and other strange monsters. The processionalists also entered into their work with spirit, and appeared to delight in journeying along all day with the weighty emblems which attracted the crowd. The night's procession was also a brilliant affair, and as the weather was fine the crowd attending it was greater than ever, and although bad luck was supposed to follow on the rain, it must surely be replaced now by "good Joss" after the fine weather prevailing for the last day.

A concluding word should be said about the admirable police arrangements to cope with the immense crowds attending the procession. The foresight of Captain Lyons, and the assistance rendered him by police inspectors have been the means of maintaining perfect order throughout the carnival. Owing to careful management there have been no accidents, and contrary to the expectation of many, there has been very little lawbreaking. There were but five men charged with pocket picking or larceny at the Magistracy on Saturday. Three of the men arrested were discharged, one was remanded in custody, and one was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz for stealing a gold ear pick. Another native, who should have been at the procession, was caught by an Indian constable sliding down a down pipe at 181, Queen's Road Central. On appearing before the Court he was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 19th December 1907.

Present:—Messrs. A. F. Gardiner (Vice-chairman), Huang Ts'an-chew, W. Kruse, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.
2. The Secretary is instructed to write to Mr. Wong Ying Sing asking for further particulars concerning his application to open a pawnshop on Kulangsu.
3. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard in the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 8, Assault 1, Theft 1.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Assault 2, Being abroad after 12 midnight without a light 2, Housebreaking, Being a rogue and a vagabond 1, Theft 2, Committing a nuisance 3, Contempt of Court 2, Murder 1, Breach of Slaughter house regulations 1, Being in possession of stolen property 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

December 2nd.

THE BROTHELS AGITATED.

On Saturday last there was a remarkable procession to the Barra Pagoda, all the women of the brothel quarter going there to ring the temple bell, beat the drums, and burn yellow paper before the god by way of swearing that they will "shut up shop" if the new monopolists who were to take control on the 1st inst., increased the taxation of these establishments. Hitherto the licenses issued by the Government have brought into the Treasury about \$12,000 per annum. Under the new regime the monopolist pays to the Government \$1,580 a month, the odd eighty dollars being for the maintenance of police and medical supervision, &c. The authorities have sought to pacify the women by a declaration that no increase in the license fees will be permitted.

TROUBLE AT THE FAZENDA.

Not long ago three Chinese employees in the Fazenda absconded with a considerable sum of money which had been paid as license fees. Now certain discoveries have necessitated another investigation, a Portuguese employé being accused of misconduct in regard to license fees.

THE GARRISON.

I learn that the *Scandia* brings out 102 men as reliefs, and over 200 men are returning home in her. This reduction in the garrison is not only bad for the trade of the city, but what is the reduced garrison worth as a protective force?

December 2nd.

THE LATEST MONOPOLY FIASCO.

This morning the office of the Protector of Chinese was besieged by women from the brothels, and it was subsequently learnt that there had been a breach of the monopoly contract and a sum of \$4,500, deposited as guarantee, has been forfeited to the Government. Some curiosity has been excited by the fact that this monopoly was not let by public tender, but an offer being made it was promptly accepted, and certain incidents in connection with the negotiation of the business are much discussed. Among the questions asked are these: (1) Was the monopolist's legal Adviser a Government Official? (2) Why were meetings in connection with the matter held at the house of an official interpreter rather than at the office of the Protector of Chinese?

PIRATICAL ATTACK.

A raid on pirates was made this afternoon, and some of the garrison who were engaged in it are reported to have been severely wounded.

THE CABLE GROUND.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the western limit of the cable ground between the North Point of Hongkong and the South-East point of Kowloon Peninsula has been shifted eastward to an average distance of about 400 yards from its former position. The cable ground is now marked as follows:—

The Western limit by a white post and white obelisk on the Hongkong shore in line with a white post and white obelisk on the Kowloon shore.

The Eastern limit by a white post and white obelisk on the Hongkong shore in line with a white post and white obelisk on the Kowloon shore.

By day the four white posts may be distinguished by their carrying a red diamond shape. By night a red light is displayed on each of them.

The lights are so screened that the easternmost lights do not show to the eastward nor the westernmost lights to the westward.

The Colony's liabilities on September 30th amounted to \$211,708.77. Its assets for the same period totalled \$1,715,299.39. The balance of assets over liabilities is therefore \$1,503,590.62.

Receipts into the Treasury between January 1st and September 30th totalled \$9,783,080.03 while the payments out for the same period were \$9,817,703.50. Payments therefore exceed receipts by \$34,623.47.

FOREIGNERS INLAND.

CHARGE AGAINST AMERICAN EXPLORER.

Some time ago we briefly noted that an American citizen named Demeuil, who had been travelling through Western China and the borders of Tibet, was being brought back to Shanghai to be tried for manslaughter of a Tibetan. The trial has been proceeding at the American Court in Shanghai, and to-day we reproduce the interesting story told by the accused while giving evidence on his own behalf.

H. N. Demeuil, sworn, stated that he was a physician and surgeon, and had studied at Boston University for four years. He was admitted to practice at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1903. He had practiced in St. Louis, Japan and China. He was invited to China by a high official. For five months he remained at Tientsin, teaching in the Government school. Temporarily he was a teacher of English and chemistry at the Y.M.C.A. He left Tientsin in November last year, purposing to go to Chengtu in Szechuan. He had been offered the position of teacher by the highest Chinese families, who paid his expenses from Japan to Szechuan. He stayed at Loh Ta-ren's yamen, as a guest, in Chengtu. He received an appointment in a small private school, and remained there for about three months, during which time he was in communication with the American Consul in Chungking. Their communications had reference to his duty to witness as an American citizen. Witness asked the Consul to recommend him for a position in the Government school. He had a contract, but at the last minute the Chinese official at Chengtu wanted some foreigner to recommend witness. Witness wrote to Consul Mitchell with regard to this matter. He received a letter in reply in which Consul Mitchell said that he was not acquainted with him, but would comply with his request after seeing his pass-port. Witness afterwards decided to leave Chengtu because he could not make a living there. He was unable to get the position in the Government school because he was not backed up by the Consul, and he lost all his private pupils. Witness wrote two letters to the Consul, in one of which he declined to hand over his passport, because there was too much red tape about it. The second letter announced witness's intention to go to India without a special passport, owing to the delay in receiving it. Witness bought a lot of foreign medicines, some merchandise, and two horses, and left Chengtu, bound for India. He intended to travel and learn something of the country and of the diseases of the people. He also wished to collect some Tibetan beetles, and to write a book upon and explore the country. Witness was engaged upon philanthropic work, treating people for diseases and wounds. Occasionally he was paid thirty or forty cash. He made no charges, but he was voluntarily paid this money. He treated many hundreds of people on his journey. He treated malaria, colds, toothache, headache, intestinal complaints, etc., frequently he gave surgical treatment. Occasionally someone paid witness a rupee. By this money and trading he succeeded in paying all his expenses. His medical treatment was meant to win the friendliness of the people. Witness then described his journey. When he got to Yachou, about four day's journey from Chengtu, his escort took him by mistake to the house of an American missionary. From him witness obtained direction to a Chinese inn. A day's journey further he received a message from this missionary to the effect that Consul Mitchell was going to Tatsienlu, and that if witness remained, they could travel in company. Witness was staying at a dirty Chinese inn, and he wrote back to the missionary to say there was no reason for him to wait several days. He waited all day for a reply and then went on the Tatsienlu, which he reached about two weeks after leaving Chengtu. He stopped at a Tibetan inn there, and remained four or five days, and during that time two mails came in. As the American Consul did not arrive witness left and went on to Batong. From Batong he went to Yenji. Then he went to Artungia. Laku was two days from Yenji. He passed through very mountainous and desolate country. Two

Chinese soldiers acted as his escort. These soldiers from the time they left Yenji did not appear to be friends, and quarrelled a great deal. On leaving Yenji in the morning one of the soldiers asked witness to carry a sword for protection. The soldiers carried rifles and cartridge belts. The country seemed to be in a state of revolution. A rebellion was in progress, and the country was full of robbers and wild animals. Witness arrived at Laku, a place in the mountains about 1,000 feet above the sea and composed of five or six little stone hovels, at night. It was either in Tibet or on the border line. He stayed in a two-storeyed house which, he presumed was a hotel. Cheng accompanied witness. They walked upstairs to the room he was shown. Witness's baggage was brought up by Cheng and a Tibetan man. Li was not present at the time. He always left witness and Cheng on the road. Witness did not think Li was doing his duty. The soldiers were furnished by an official at Yenji. Cheng put his gun up against the wall of witness's room, and left it there. Then Cheng went downstairs. Li came upstairs about an hour after witness had arrived at the inn. Li also put his gun in the room and went downstairs. Neither soldier asked for his gun. They could have taken them had they wanted to. At dawn next morning witness got up, as he had to make a long stage before nightfall. The baggage was packed up and witness ate his breakfast. Li came up while witness was eating his breakfast, and said something about his gun. Witness asked him if he wished him to carry his gun for him. They found the height very trying. Witness had sometimes been over 20,000 feet above the sea. Li answered in the affirmative and picked up some of the baggage and took it downstairs. Cheng took his gun and cartridge belt down. Everything was taken down except Li's gun and belt. As witness was the last person to leave the hotel that day he carried them down with him. Witness was half awake and half asleep when he got down. Cheng began to call to someone and then Li came into sight fifteen or twenty yards away beyond the horses. Witness saw he was running away again, and as he was very much afraid of these Tibetans he beckoned to Li to come back. Cheng and Li spoke together, and witness then scolded Li in English. Li laughed at him and witness took the gun and made a demonstration with it. Li got afraid and ran away. Cheng and witness laughed at him. Li ran away straight to the rear, turned to the left, round the horses and corner of the wall, and disappeared. Then Cheng and witness walked down to the corner of the wall. He saw Li at the next corner. Li dodged round the next corner, then stood in full view, then disappeared again. Witness walked back and stood in front of the hotel and loaded the gun. He thought he would try it, to see if he understood its mechanism. Witness desired to fire it so that he could use it if attacked by men or wild animals. He fired off the gun to the right of him, into the air, taking care not to hit the horses or the Tibetan man at the corner. Then he unloaded the gun. He saw Cheng up above him, laughing and nodding his approval. He continued to do so while witness reloaded the gun. Turning to the left witness saw a stone wall, some horses and trees. He fired the gun to the left after taking care not to hit the horses. Then he heard someone scream on his left. He thought it was a woman. He unloaded the gun, loaded it again and was about to shoot, when Cheng signed to him not to do so. He saw the cattle around him and thought he had better not shoot again. He walked to the left, and saw some Kyangs and a mule grazing, which ran away when it saw him. It was misty that morning and somewhat dark. He saw a Tibetan lying upon the ground. From where he was standing when he fired he could not have seen this Tibetan. Neither shot was fired in anger, and he never struck Cheng. When witness saw the body he left the place at once. Cheng induced him to do so. Witness did not see Li again that day. Witness walked up to the body and remained there a second. He could not see whether he was dead. He thought his bullet might possibly have struck him. The body was over fifty yards away from where witness stood when he fired. He was completely unnerved at the time. He was suffering from mountain sickness at the time. He was com-

pletely "gone" after this affair. Witness thought Cheng made a statement to the Chinese authorities at Artungza. Witness was summoned to the yamen and he surrendered the gun there. Cheng and some Tibetans were there. (At this point witness broke down and Mr. Fleming asked for a short adjournment while his client recovered.)

On resuming witness stated that the Chinese authorities at Artungza discharged him saying that he had shot and wounded a Tibetan accidentally but that if he had signed a paper he would be allowed to go free. Shown his diary, witness stated that he wrote the entry quoted by the District Attorney three or four weeks after the event. He was too much broken up to do so at the time. He wrote it up merely as a story. He never thought at the time that it would be doubted that it was an accident. It was then his intention to write a book. Where the diary differed from his present evidence it was because he had incorporated suggestions made by the Chinese as to the accident. Witness slept well the night before the affair and he did not awake angry with his Chinese soldiers. He did not see a bullet wound in the Tibetan's eye. The entry in the diary was put down as the material for a story. Witness went from Artungza to Likiangfu, a two weeks' journey, where he was stopped in response to a telegram from the Chungking Consul ordering him to be found and brought to Chungking. He was tried there by Chinese officials, and, as far as he knew, after twenty-eight days they were satisfied that it was an accident. They said they could not keep their promise to free him because the American Consul had ordered them to send him to Chungking. It was a six week's journey to Chungking from Likiangfu. The travelling was very bad and witness was very weak when he arrived at Chungking. From Chengtu to Tatsienlu witness carried foreign food. After that he had to live on Tibetan food. There were rugged, unpopulated mountains around Laku. When he fired witness had no intention of firing at, or intimidating anyone. He was merely trying the gun. Cheng abused Li for having kept out of sight the previous day. Witness understood that it was Cheng's statement at Artungza that cleared him. Witness had never before fired a gun in his life. He was a city-bred man. That morning he considered it was necessary to learn how to use the gun. At Chungking Consul Mitchell did not examine the Chinese in witness's presence. He was not informed of his right to have an attorney, and any statements he made then were made under compulsion. The Consul was the most contemptible character witness ever met.

Mr. Bassett then began to put questions on accused's statements at Chungking (to the U. S. Consul).

To these Mr. Fleming objected because the Chinese witnesses were not examined in his client's presence, and because he made these statements under compulsion.

His Honour allowed the questions.

Witness said it did not matter what he said to Mr. Mitchell. He contradicted witness and then put it down as witness's own statement. He did not state to Mr. Mitchell that the body he saw was dead. He thought he told him that the rifle took ten cartridges, and that he did not know how many he had put in. He might have stated that he thought the man was sleeping until he got close and found the blood streaming from a wound in his head. He never told the Consul that the man was dead when he felt his pulse. Mr. Mitchell just wrote down what suited him in these notes. Witness did not remember scolding Li in Chinese. He did not know how many people lived in Laku. It was quite possible that Cheng could see more than witness could. Cheng called witness back when he had got to the body. He could not see him motioning to him to come back. Witness just touched the Tibetan's pulse hastily, but did not feel that it was useless to attend him because it was too late. It was not a fact that witness had been sure the man was dead until he discovered that it would be difficult to prove.

On resuming, in reply to Mr. Bassett, witness stated that he had a passport in his possession entitling him to travel in Yunnan and Tibet—

it was a passport in English, issued by Mr. Rookhill, permitting him to travel "abroad." He was advised by some missionaries to obtain a special passport, but was unable to do so. He was informed that this passport limited his protection to four provinces. Chihli, Shansi, Shensi and Szechuan. There was a limitation, he understood, of the Chinese Government's protection. Witness again identified his diary. It was written somewhere in West China. The entry concerning the episode at Laku was written during his trial at Likiangfu. The entry of the preceding day—May 29—was written partly on the same day and partly at Likiangfu. He thought he purchased the notebook at Chengtu. He could not remember when the entry of May 31 was made. He was too badly "broke up" after the accident. Some of the entries in the diary were made on the dates mentioned.

Re-examined—Witness was very much frightened when he discovered the body.

By his Honour—Witness did not realize when he left the lama that he was dead. He doubted it to this day. His impression was that he had wounded the man.

His Honour said that the testimony of the witness was peculiar, to say the least. He was asking the Court to believe statements that exculpated him, and yet made statements that were highly improbable and lacking in frankness. The whole story indicated that accused had killed this man. He stated that he had prepared notes for publication. These notes had been excluded on technical grounds. There were prepared weeks and months after the affair.

Accused said that he had been very foolish all through.

His Honour remarked that if accused had had any real doubt that he had killed the man he would have communicated it to his counsel, who would have made a good deal of it during the trial.

Mr. Fleming replied that he had endeavoured throughout to show that the man was not dead.

In reply to Mr. Bassett, accused stated that he could not help admitting the man was dead when the Chinese told him so. He had told the "Mercury," in the notes delivered to them, that if the man were killed it was all an accident. Consul Mitchell had given him the impression that the man was dead.

The accused was acquitted.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The twelfth annual meeting of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. was held at Shanghai on November 27th. There were present: Messrs. J. F. Seaman (in the chair), F. Ayscough, A. Hide, Chew Shingohing (Directors), Mr. G. Willeumier (Secretary), Messrs. H. J. Dark, J. N. Jameson, K. W. Campbell, J. M. Young, Seng Ming-yue and Chang Yuen-cheng.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen: Owing to the regrettable detention through illness at Tientsin of the chairman, Mr. Rayner, it falls to my lot to address you to-day in his place. As the report and accounts have been in your possession for a fortnight, I trust that, with your permission, they may as usual be taken as read. They do not leave much to be said in elucidation. We much regret that the result of the year's working compares so unfavourably with that of the previous two years. In view, however, of the generally depressed condition of the cotton industry during the year, we do not consider that the result, which shows a net profit of £15,581.22 and yields nearly nine per cent on the capital stock is, under the circumstances, discouraging. As stated in our report, the directors have felt it inexpedient to recommend division of any portion of the earnings as a dividend, bearing in mind the continued dullness of trade in yarn and the desirability of conserving the resources of the Company for its current requirements. As will be observed by the accounts, our overdraft with our bankers stands at the maximum permitted under our arrangement, and whilst our stocks of yarn, cotton and stores, more than cover the overdraft, and in fact show a substantial book surplus, a considerable sum of free working capital is required which entails a heavy interest

charge. It is our aim to reduce this by all available measures, and although the stock of yarn brought forward on September 30 has since been cleared, the funds thus released are required for further purchases of cotton or absorbed in its products. As indicated at our last meeting, the outstanding debentures were called in and paid off on March 31. During the year several changes in the Board have occurred owing to the departure of members for home. Among them it is fitting to bear tribute to the signal services of Mr. Poate, on his final retirement from China, who bore the onerous post of chairman, and by whose technical knowledge the Company materially benefitted. With the exception of some weeks in the early summer the mill has been working full time throughout the year and with satisfactory results as to the quantity and quality of the output. The mill has been maintained in full efficiency by renewal and repairs; the sum of Tls. 17,000 odd has been spent during the year in upkeep. The buildings have received their share of attention and are in excellent repair. Mr. Wood, the manager, returned from leave in November 1906, and has since been in charge of the works. The directors are pleased to testify to their satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties. If any present desire to ask information on points not touched on, I shall be happy to give such to the extent of my power.

There were no questions. The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the year ending September 30, 1907 as presented, be accepted and passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ayscough.

That the election of Mr. Charles Rayner and Mr. A. Hide to the Board of Directors be confirmed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Ayscough.

That Mr. F. Ayscough be re-elected a director.—Proposed by Mr. J. N. Jameson, seconded by Mr. Chew Shing-ching.

That Mr. Arthur R. Leake, chartered accountant, be re-elected auditor of the Company for the current year.—Proposed by Mr. K. W. Campbell, seconded by Mr. J. M. Young.

In closing the meeting the chairman expressed the hope that next year they would have a more favourable report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RAISON D'ETRE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong 28th November.

SIR,—In the article published in your to-day's issue under the heading of "A Newspaper Hoaxed," I noticed the words *Pedro Blanco*, which is an individual name in Spanish, equivalent to Peter White; whereas the real name of the Rock which was originally given by the Portuguese is *Pedra Branca* (white rock). Although *Pedro Blanco* is seen in most of the maps or charts, yet it is a mistake or rather a corruption of *Pedra Branca*. Perhaps with this explanation the Admiralty might see their way to correcting this mistake in their future charts, and the attention of schoolmasters is also called for in their geography classes.

Thanking you for the insertion of the above—
—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

CORRECTUS EST.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Nov. 30th the Volunteers embarked at Pedder's Wharf for Stonecutters to obtain a little practice in gun laying. There was but a small muster, due, no doubt, to the fact that St. Andrew's ball was held on the previous evening. After landing practice took place with the 15 pounders from an eminence on the north west slope of the island, the target being erected at Chungshue. Considerable time was lost in making a start owing to junks and sampans getting in the way of the ranges, but eventually they were got out of the way and firing began. After direct firing practice, indirect laying was tried, but gunners were not very successful in the latter exercise, and at the end of the series the instructor, Lieut. Crosse of the R.G.A., addressed the men.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minutes of the Committee Meeting held at Shanghai on November 18:

Present.—Messrs. W. D. Little (Chairman), H. E. Campbell, Jas. N. Jameson, D. Landale, C. Michelan, E. B. Skottowe, J. Stern, O. Struckmeyer, A. Wright and the Secretary.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS BY RAIL.—Letter from the Secretary of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, stating that the Board of Commissioners are willing to grant the request of the Committee, on the understanding that the cost of any extra clerical assistance will be defrayed by the Chamber, is read. The Secretary states that he has interviewed Mr. A. W. U. Pope, the Traffic Manager, who stated that his Department would undertake the collecting of statistics and submit same to the Chamber half-yearly. He further stated that there would be no charge at present, but if the work increased to any extent, representations could be made and an understanding arrived at to defray the cost as pointed out in the Railway Secretary's letter.

QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.—Letters to and from the Japanese Consul and the Hongkong Chamber are read and ordered for publication.

LEASE OF PREMISES.—It is noted that a lease of five years has been arranged for the Chamber's rooms, expiring on October 31, 1912.

ARBITRATIONS AND SURVEYS.—It is decided that, commencing from January 1, 1908, in all cases, as far as practicable, when the Chamber is asked to arbitrate upon, or survey, cargo same is to be brought to the Chamber's room to be opened and inspected by the gentlemen appointed to act. The office fee for arbitrations or surveys so conducted will be increased to Tls. 5 for members and Tls. 10 for non members.

CONSERVANCY OF THE HUANGPU.—Letter from the Deutsche Vereinigung enclosing copy of a Memorandum from the German shipping firms, relating to the Conservancy scheme, addressed to the Imperial German Consulate-General and asking for the support of the Chamber, is discussed. The Committee, as a whole, does not support the Memorandum, and it deprecates sending to the Conservancy Board any communication which might prove to be an unjust criticism of Mr. de Rijke's judgement. The majority, however, support the idea that in view of the anxiety which evidently exists in the minds of some, Mr. de Rijke be asked to state, if in his opinion, the present condition of the river is such as to justify any alteration in his outlined scheme, and a letter to this effect is ordered to be sent to the Senior Consul.

After the transaction of some further business the meeting adjourns.

The following correspondence is ordered for publication:—

Shanghai, August 12th, 1907.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS BY RAIL.

Dear Sir,—Reverting to the conversation the writer had with you on this subject some weeks back, we addressed the Statistical Secretary of the I. M. Customs on the subject and gather from his reply no assistance can be expected from his department in the matter of collecting statistics of imports moving thus into the interior.

We then addressed the Railway Company on the subject, but, while not receiving any official reply, we learn, verbally, that the matter has received the attention of the Commissioners, who, however, are not disposed to act unless they are approached by the Chamber. They are fully alive to the importance of something being done, and from what we could gather would answer favourably any proposition the Chamber might make.—Yours faithfully,

NOEL, MURRAY & Co., Ltd.

Geo. W. Noel,

The Secretary, Managing Director,
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, August 21, 1907.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS BY RAIL.

Dear Sir,—As the export of goods from Shanghai by rail will be in ever increasing quantities, I am directed by my Committee to inquire if the Board of Commissioners will consider the question of having statistics kept of piece-goods forwarded by this means.

It is impossible without your help to keep statistics of re-exported cargo, and my Committee would suggest that merchants be asked to declare the number of pieces, under the classification upon which they were declared on importation to the I. M. Customs, to the Railway Authorities.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
L. E. CANNING, Secretary.

The Secretary,
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Secretary's Office.

Shanghai, September 12, 1907.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

Dear Sir.—With reference to your letter No. 1327 dated August 21, 1907, I am directed to advise you that the Board of Commissioners are willing to grant your request, on the understanding, however, that the cost of any extra clerical assistance required will be defrayed by your Committee.

2.—I beg to inquire whether the Chamber of Commerce are willing to accept this condition? If so, kindly advise me, and also put yourself into communication with the Traffic Manager on the subject of the various classifications of piece-goods for which you require statistics.

Yours faithfully,

H. MIDDLETON

The Secretary, Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

QUARANTINE.

We omit several letters relating to the quarantining of Shanghai. One addressed to the Japanese Consul, for his Government's consideration, showed that on October 8th, cholera had been stamped out. He was asked to wire for removal of restrictions. These were discontinued by Japan on October 22nd.

Another letter was from the Hongkong Chamber, dated September 27th. It said.—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant protesting against the imposition of quarantine against Shanghai by the Hongkong Government on the ground that cholera is reported to be prevalent at your port.

The Committee of this Chamber was glad to receive your letter as it supported a protest already made by the Chairman against this quarantine being imposed and have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Hongkong Government. (Signed: Edbert A. Hewett, Chairman.)

On October 10th, the Shanghai secretary wrote Mr. Hewett asking for a further protest, as the disease was quite stamped out, and the Hongkong Government at once removed their restrictions.

CATASTROPHE AT CANTON.

The *Sheung-po* issued an extra on Dec. 2nd based on a telegram it had received at 6.30 a.m. from Canton.

The story was that at 8 o'clock on Sunday night, while a cinematographic exhibition was being given in a Chinese hotel, the building collapsed, owing to the overcrowding. Three hundred people were killed, and many injured. All the hospitals were at once filled with cases, and the Namhoi Magistrate turned out to supervise the rescue work in the ruin.

Our own information is to the effect that the casualties were fewer. The correspondent of the *Chung Ngai Sun Po*, our Chinese edition, writes that the building was the Tsai Chan restaurant in Yik Hong, outside the East gate. A marriage feast had been eaten, and the cinematograph was an extra entertainment for the guests, numbering about 120. About 80 neighbours joined them to view the moving pictures. The collapse began in the rear, followed in a few seconds by a complete tumbl-down. The kerosene lamps upsetting, added fire to the general terror, and the clamorous gong of the "kaifong" people gave it poignant expression. The firemen soon got the fire out, and then the sad task of rescuing the injured and recovering the dead was begun. All the police of the district joined in. By ten p.m. they had dug out seven corpses and 25 injured people. It was estimated that there were still about forty people buried in the debris. Sup. Lu, Taotai, personally officered the rescue brigade, and the workers were further encouraged by offers of ten dollars for each person dug out, dead or alive.

COMMERCIAL.

The Yokohama Prices Current and Market Report, published by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade and dated Yokohama 15th, 1907, has the following:—

IMPORTS.

Yarns.—Prices have declined to some extent, but very little business is doing. Stocks are decreasing. Shirtings.—Market is decidedly weaker, and buyers have withdrawn. Fancy Cottons and Woollens.—Market on the whole is firm, Woollen Italians' prices fully maintained, Cotton Sateens perhaps a trifle easier. Winter Woollen and Worsted trade decidedly dull, probably owing to heavy stocks carried over. Metals.—More signs of life are being evinced than for some time past, and low quotations from home are proving attractive enough to land a limited tonnage of new business. Kerosene.—Market very firm. Sugar.—Nothing to report Indigo (Natural).—Nothing doing.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Total settlements from May 1st to November 15th amount to 101,597 piculs, against 101,421 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Fish Oil.—About 20,000 cases have been taken out of the market at about Yen 7.50 per 100 kin.

Copper.—Some small transactions are reported at Yen 36 per 100 kin for Furukawa Bessemer.

SILK REPORT.

During the last fortnight a veritable débâcle has taken place in our market, and prices have receded by about Y. 1.50 all round. The principal reason for this almost unprecedented fall has been the financial crisis experienced in New York, which caused a panic among holders and producers of Raws, and gave the "Bears" free play in the open market, as well as on the local Silk Exchange, to such an extent that the latter place had finally even to be closed for the time being. Under these circumstances, all prices are absolutely nominal and irregular, and prospects for the future exceedingly gloomy.

WASTE SILK.

In reference to our report of the 4th September, 1907, in which we called attention to the fact that Foreign Waste Silk Merchants of Yokohama have resolved not to buy any Kibizzo (Kikai Kibizzo down to low grades) containing fraudulent matter, we regret to have to report that Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. of Kobe cannot see their way just at present to join this resolution. Market.—Holders being more inclined to meet buyers, a few transactions have gone through in Kibizzo Filatures, but in general the market still remains inactive with a declining tendency.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 28th November, 1907, states:—It is regrettable that we have to refer once more to the big Newchwang failure, but this time it is merely to correct a stupid clerical error in our last report, when we referred to the loss as amounting to over six and a half lakhs of Taels instead of Millions! This we trust would have been obvious to most, as the previous week we said it amounted to over twenty-four lakhs. While on that subject it might be mentioned that the Central and Local Governments are reported to be lending assistance to the trade to the extent of two million taels, which is probably correct, as there are better accounts of that market, prices having advanced from eight to ten per cent., but exchange is very much against this although gradually improving. More goods would be shipped up via Chingwantao in spite of the extra cost of transit, but the native banks are not inclined to grant any facilities, and sending them up on consignment means paying hard cash here and waiting a considerable time for returns. The question as to stock now held in Tientsin, of America goods particularly, is puzzling the brains of many holders here, and it would be interesting to learn through their local agents approximately what there is. Being reliably posted on such points is of the greatest assistance to importers here, and we know of no better source through which to obtain the information. It is said there is a large quantity of goods on storage in godowns in the Native City, which it would not be competent for most people to get any particulars of, but which a bank might. We shall hope to receive some information on this subject before the close of the year, which we will publish for the good of trade generally. Although Newchwang has practically stopped buying Tientsin has not as yet commenced, as was anticipated would be the case, and there is money here waiting for investment it is said. The River markets are doing fairly well, and the water in the Yangtze is subsiding

satisfactorily. Great things are expected of the Szechuen trade from all accounts, but there must be a lot of cargo waiting for transport for that to be possible. The vexatious agitation concerning the Railway loan is possibly accountable for sluggishness in the more neighbouring markets, but it is to be hoped the firm attitude of the Central Government will be efficacious in putting a stop to the puerile attempts to create trouble. It certainly shows that those at the head of affairs now are determined to stand no nonsense and are prepared to govern the Country without any extraneous assistance. The market in Manchester keeps very firm and importers are marvelling at the constant reports from thence that "there is a good enquiry for your market and business is going through." That sort of "wolf, wolf!" cry has been practised too long and is falling flat. It is calculated that prices here are nominally fully fifteen per cent. below replacing cost. That is what holders are willing to sell at, but they cannot even do that, so what is the use of pretending that these same men are buying fresh supplies. The Liverpool Cotton Market is steadily rising, to-day's spot quotation for Mid American coming 8.10d. and "futures" 5.80d. while for March option it is 5.78d. Egyptians has recovered to 10-1/16d. In New York the price for Mid American has advanced to 10.71 cents. for January option. The demand for Yarns has somewhat subsided at the moment, but importers are sanguine and have recently bought 15 to 20,000 bales in Bombay for this market. With the exception of a small enquiry from Japan for certain staple makes of Manchester goods, which can be bought here on much more favourable terms than direct, there is scarcely any movement to report. The Auctions, however, are offering full supplies, and for the most part quite firm prices are being paid for both Greys and Whites of all descriptions, while clearances have greatly improved this week. Turkey Reds are only slightly easier while East Cotton Italians went at steady to firm prices. Woollens have not attracted much attention, and at the Auctions have generally gone in favour of the buyers. Cotton Yarn.—Indian.—The market has remained fairly steady on the whole during the interval, what advances that have been made being counteracted by the decline in the Rupee rate of exchange. The demand has continued on much the same lines as last week, the bulk of the business done being for Szechuen.

From Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Weekly Market Report, dated Shanghai, November 28, 1907:—There has been more doing in certain classes of goods and yarn this week, but a large proportion of the business reported consists of re-sales by Chinese at very poor prices even compared with the lower level to which most of the producing markets have fallen. As long as quotations here are from ten to fifteen per cent. below replacing cost, importers are patiently waiting in the hope that some improvement in currency prices will be obtainable as the time approaches for Chinese to negotiate for spring requirements. Exchange seems to be still on the downward grade; the principal supports of the silver market have been withdrawn for the time being, and until confidence is restored in the West and brighter prospects are discernible in India, it is difficult to see what can bring about a substantial recovery. American cotton has again advanced to 6.10d per lb., but the future of the market is full of uncertainty; the smaller crop estimate may eventually be counter-balanced by reduced consumptive demand, if the movement towards short time amongst the Southern Mills extends. Internal demand for cotton goods in the States has been checked, in common with trade of every description, by the new policy of "turning on the light"; our market is unable to send any relief to manufacturers at present and the best interests of the trade will be served by abstaining from pressing for new business until the Chinese have had time to reduce stocks to much smaller compass. The opinion of dealers is that before long there will be more doing for the Yangtze Markets, but there is little or no improvement in the North generally. The reported Government assistance to Newchwang has not brought about any change in the import market, whilst the influence of Tientsin is as depressing as ever. Some new Chinese houses have done a small business for Tientsin, which may develop further as time goes on.

SILK.

From Mr. F. C. Heffer's report, dated Shanghai, November 27th, 1907. Telegrams report quiet Markets at Home and quote Gold Killing in London at 13/- and in Lyons at Fees, 34 5/8. Raw Silk.—The position here is unchanged, and in the absence of business our market continues weak. Yellow Silks.—A fair business has been done at slightly lower rates.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, December 5th.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$840	to	—	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$830	to	—	do.
Malwa Older	\$920	to	—	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$970	to	—	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$750	to	—	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$795	to	—	do.
Patna New	\$880	to	—	per chest.
Patna Old	\$800	to	—	do.
Banares New	\$860	to	—	do.
Banares Old	\$—	to	—	do.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, dated Shanghai, 27th November, 1907, has the following:—Gallnuts.—Very little business has been done in Usual Gallnuts. In Plumshaped Gallnuts the market is practically at a standstill. Cowhides.—The Market is very quiet in the absence of any enquiry from home. Tobacco.—A small business has been done. The inquiry from Europe is poor. Feathers.—Very little inquiry from home markets. Cotton.—A small business continues in Cotton. Some lots having been sold during the week to Japan. Tallow.—Market very quiet but firm. Wood Oil.—Holders continue to ask very high prices for hard cargo. An active business has been done for January-February shipment. Strawbraid.—Business stagnant. Wool.—Sheep's.—No demand from America. Prices are in consequence declining. Antimony.—Market unchanged. There is very little demand from home.

HANKOW, 27th Nov., 1907.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected	Tls. 29.00
Do. Seconds	" 25.50
Buffalo hides, Best selected	" 23.00
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour	" —
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	" —
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	" —
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	" —
Green China Grass, Szechuen	" —
Jute	" —
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	" 10.70
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	" —
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	" —
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	" 11.00
Animal Tallow	" 11.80
Gallnuts, usual shape	" 15.40
Gallnuts, plum do.	" 18.00
Tobacco, Tingchow	" —
Tobacco, Wongkong	" —
Turneric	" —
Sesamum Seed	" 5.90
Sesamum Seed Oil	" —
Wood Oil	" 9.50
Tea Oil	" —

Per M. M. Co.'s steamer Tonkin, sailed on 26th November, 1907. For Marseilles:—189 bales raw silk, 75 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 2 cases feathers, 60 packages tea, 2 cases silk, 31 packages human hair, 1 case curios, 23 cases hats, 7 cases porcelain, 63 cases ilang ilang, 6 cases cigars, 24 bales leaf tobacco. For Smyrna:—5 cases opium. For Milan:—105 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—165 bales raw silk. For Barcelona:—2 trunks effects. For St. Chamond:—5 bales raw silk. For London:—100 bales waste silk. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk.

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 9th December, 1907.

Apricot	\$ 14 to 25
Borax	\$ 14 " 15
Cassia	\$ 18 " 19
Cloves	\$ 18 " 32
Camphor	\$ 94 " —
Cow Bezoar	\$ 120 " —
Fennel Seed	\$ 7 " —
Galangal	\$ 8 " 6
Grapes	\$ 12 " 14
Kismis	\$ 18 " 21
Glue	\$ 26 " —
Olibanum	\$ 2 " 14
Oil Sandalwood	\$ 240 " 380
.. Rosa	\$ 50 " 150
.. Cassia	\$ 275 " —
Raisins	\$ 8 " —
Senna Leaves	\$ 6 " 8
Sandalwood	\$ 29 " —
Saltpetre	\$ 11 " —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 5th December, 1907.—Our circular is issued a day earlier than usual, owing to local holiday to-morrow. There are no special features of any importance to report. The market continues to rule dull and without any elasticity. Rates have with very few exceptions shown a slight decline, but close fairly steady at quotations. Exchange on London T. T. 2/0; on Shanghai 74½. The money market in London is easier, and the market rate of discount is now quoted at 5½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai in sympathy with a rise in the London rate to £78, have ruled very firm, although the local rate still remains abnormally low in comparison with the London one. Sales have been made at \$660 in the early part of the week, and at \$665, towards the close. At time of closing a demand exists at the latter rate, but no shares are obtainable under 670, and it is reported that buyers at that meet with no response. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at 790, and close steady at that. North Chinas have improved in the north to 89. Yangtsze remain out of favour at 150, and we have no business to report. Cantons still have sellers at 250, but offers at a lower rate fail to bring out shares although it is probable that a small lot might be obtained at 247½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have improved to 322½ with sales and close steady at that rate. Chinas have also improved, and after small sales at 89, close with buyers at 91.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao, continue easy with small sales and sellers at \$30. A small lot of Star Ferries have changed hands at 11 (new) and more could be placed at that rate, while the old shares continue in request at 21 without bringing any shares on the market. China and Manila appear to be no longer in request at 15, and we quote 15 nominal at the close. Douglasses are enquired for at 38, but we have heard of no sales. Shells have ruled firm with buyers, but very few shares have changed hands, holders still expecting higher rates. A few transactions were put through in the early part of the week at 42/6 and 43s. but a rise in the London rate to 46s. called a halt, and sellers refused to meet the further demand at higher rates. The stock closes in demand at the equivalent of the London rate with no shares obtainable.

REFINERIES.—We have no business to report under this heading and rates remain unchanged.

MINING.—Charbonnages can be placed at the advanced rate of \$500, but no shares appear to be available. Raubs have ruled somewhat firmer and close at 8½ buyers. The crushing for the last month was 1,102 ounces for 5,141 tons. Chinese Engineerings have been in demand, but very few shares are available here and only a small local business has resulted at Tls. 15½. At time of closing it is possible that a little better rate might be obtained.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue out of favour, and with sellers at 98 during the week, the rate fell to 97, at which sales have been effected, the market closing quiet at that rate. Kowloon Wharves show a slight decline at 66, after sales at 67 and 66½. Shanghai Docks in the early part of the week improved to 75 with buyers, but at the close sales have been made for March at 76, and the market closes quiet at 74. Hongkew Wharves have declined in the North to 197, but the market closes with buyers at that rate.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—With the exception of Kowloon Lands, which have declined a point to 35 with seller, we have no business or changes to report.

COTTON MILLS.—In the absence of any reliable quotations from the North, we have no alterations to make in last week's quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have ruled weaker with some small sellers at 10½, and we have no business to report. Providents are enquired for at 9, in a small way. Cement have declined to 11, after small sales at 11½, closing steady at the former rate. Electrics, after a sale at 15, look easier, and close without buyers at that rate. Peak Trams have been placed at 12½ and later at 13. Powells have fallen to 5 with sales, but close with further buyers at that.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	{ \$125	{ \$665, buyers Ln. 278 Ln. 276
National B. of China	£6	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$6½
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10½, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	{ \$10 } { \$1 }	{ \$8, sellers \$9, buyers
China Provident	\$10	
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 50
Hongkong	\$10	\$10, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 50
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 280
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$16.75, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$68, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$97
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$10, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 74
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 197
Farwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$14, sales
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, sales & sel.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$240
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$25½
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$250, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$90, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$91, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$22½
North China	\$5	Tls. 89
Union	\$100	\$780, sales
Yangtsze	\$60	\$100, c n. i.
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$96, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$35, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 100
West Point Building	\$50	\$48, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	£cs. 250	\$500, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$8½, buyers
Peak Tramways	{ \$10 } { \$1 }	{ \$13 \$2, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$100, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10, buyers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$38, buyers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$30, sales
Indo-China S. N. Co.	£5	{ \$40 } sellers { \$23 } sellers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	44½, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$21, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$11, sales & buy.
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$6, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$14, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$5, buyers
Watkins	\$10	\$2½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$10½, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$11, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending 28th November, 1907, states:—There is nothing of special interest to report this week: business has been of a fairly general character and the December Settlement accounts for most of the transactions in the speculative stocks. We do not hear of much new business being done. Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. The Old shares have been dealt in at \$765 and the New at \$670 at exchange 73. The T. T. rate to-day is 2/8. Insurance.—A sale of a small lot of Unions took place at \$780. Yangtsze Insurance. These shares have had a smart decline and transactions are reported at Tls. 150. North-China Insurance. Shares have changed hands during the week at Tls. 89. Shipping.—

Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. Ordinary shares have been dealt in at Tls. 44 cash and Tls. 45 December. Preference remain on offer at Tls. 50. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. There are buyers at Tls. 71 and Tls. 72½ for December. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves. Rates have been steady all the week, and we quote the closing prices at Tls. 200 for cash and Tls. 202 to Tls. 202½ for December. March sales have been made at Tls. 212½, Tls. 211 and Tls. 210. Sugars.—Nothing reported. Mining.—Nothing reported. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment Co. Shares have been freely dealt in during the week at Tls. 101 and Tls. 100, closing with buyers. Industrial.—A sale of Ewo is reported at Tls. 50 for December. The market closes with sellers at Tls. 49. Laou Kung Mow. In the absence of any offer whatever we have altered the rate in our circular to Tls. 70 sellers. Shanghai Gas Co. There are buyers at Tls. 107. China Flour Mills have been dealt in at Tls. 62½. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats. The market opened with sellers for cash at Tls. 337½ for December at Tls. 341. A gradual advance took place during the week, and at the close we estimate the market to be about Tls. 345 cash and Tls. 347½ December. Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co. Sales have taken place at Tls. 114 and there are sellers at this rate. Miscellaneous.—Hall & Holtz have been dealt in at \$21 and there are buyers of more. Astors have changed hands at \$21. Shanghai Horse Bazaars. Business is reported at Tls. 45. Telephones have been dealt in at Tls. 54 and Tls. 55 cash. Loans and Debentures.—No business reported.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, December 9th.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/0½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0½
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	248½
Credits 4 months' sight	25½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	202½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48
Credits, 60 days' sight	49½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	148½
Bank, on demand	149½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	148½
Bank on demand	149½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	74½
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	96½
ON MANILA.—On demand	97
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	17½ p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	119½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	4½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	4½ p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	75
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 9.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$52.60
BAR SILVER, per oz	26½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$5.00 discount
"	10 " "	5.35 "
Hongkong	20 " "	4.45 "
"	10 " "	4.95 "

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez)—Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross; less than carload Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai.—Tea and General cargo, Tls. 1.60 to 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 29th November.—Business continues dull, with little demand for tonnage. From Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents last; to Philippines, 19 cents has been paid for 28,000 piculs and 23 cents for 22,000 piculs; to 1 port North Coast Java, 2 medium size carriers closed at 19 cents per picul, December loading. From Bangkok to this, no inquiry. From North Coast Java to Hongkong, no demand. From Haiphong to Hongkong, 2 small boats closed; to Canton, \$1.65 per ton last (Coal). Coal freights are weak. From Wakamatsu to Canton, \$2.20 per ton last; to Foochow, \$2.00; to Singapore, \$1.70; to Hongkong, \$1.40 last and \$1.45 offering. Time charters: The German steamer *Progress* has been fixed for a trip hence to Berouw and back, at \$110 per day. The following are the settlements:—

Orland—Norwegian steamer, 914 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$12.15 lump sum.

Chunsang—British steamer, 1,418 tons, Wakamatsu and/or Karatsu to Canton, \$2.20 and \$2.10 per ton.

An Indo China S. Nav. Co.'s steamer, Wakamatsu to Foochow, \$2.00 per ton.

Frithjof—Norwegian steamer, 891 tons, Haiphong to Hongkong, private terms.

Dagny—Norwegian steamer, 852 tons, Haiphong to Hongkong, private terms.

Pronto—Norwegian steamer, 837 tons, Haiphong to Canton, \$1.65 per ton.

Hopsang—British steamer, 1,359 tons, Haiphong to Hankow, 80 cents per cask (Cement).

SPir—Norwegian steamer, 870 tons, Saigon to 1 port Philippines (28,000), 19 cents per picul.

Fri—Norwegian steamer, 859 tons, Saigon to 1 port Philippines (22,000), 23 cents per picul.

Telemachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Progress—German steamer, 799 tons, hence to Berouw and back (Coal), \$110 per day.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November—

ARRIVALS.

- 28, Cyclops, British str., from Manila.
- 28, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
- 29, Briggavia, German str., from Moji.
- 29, Feiching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 29, Indo Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
- 29, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
- 29, Singan, British str., from Haiphong.
- 29, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
- 29, Taiwan, British str., from Saigon.
- 29, Takasaki Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
- 29, Yesan Maru, Jap. str., from Kuchinotzu.
- 30, Aldenham, Br. str., from Australian Ports.
- 30, Atholl, British str., from Foochow.
- 30, Diomed, British str., from Singapore.
- 30, Glenesk, British str., from Salina Cruz.
- 30, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
- 30, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.
- 30, Shaoxing, British str., from Shanghai.
- 30, Tatsu Maru, Japanese str., from Koba.

December—

- 1, Aki Maru, Jap str., from Shanghai.
- 1, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports
- 1, Hilary, German str., from Macassar.
- 1, Hoihow, British str., from Swatow.
- 1, Kwangse, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 1, Quinta, German str., from Lunkat.
- 1, Titan, British str., from Tacoma.
- 2, Aloinous, British str., from Shanghai.
- 2, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
- 2, Changsha, British str., from Sydney.
- 2, Dott, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 2, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 2, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 2, Namsang, British str., from Yokohama.
- 2, Nanchang, British str., from Newchwang.
- 2, Sopernik, Rus. str., from St. Petersburg.
- 3, Daiya Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
- 3, Hue, French str., from K. C. Wan.
- 3, Kumsang, British str., from Singapore.
- 3, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- 3, Lothian, British str., from Callao.
- 3, Moyori Maru, Japanese str., from Koba.
- 3, Nore, British str., from Yokohama.
- 3, Princess Alice, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
- 3, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
- 3, Scandia, German str., from Hamburg.
- 3, Wingsang, British str., from Wuhu.
- 4, Benarty, British str., from Singapore.
- 4, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
- 4, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
- 4, Hailan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 4, Hanyang, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 4, Hongmoh, British str., from Singapore.

- 4, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
- 4, Landown, British str., from Moji.
- 4, Macduff, British str., from Moji.
- 4, Peshawur, British str., from Antwerp.
- 4, Phuyen, French str., from Saigon.
- 4, Szechuen, British str., from Newchwang.
- 4, Victoria, Swedish str., from Samarang.
- 4, Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Yorok, German str., from Singapore.
- 5, Drufar, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 5, Montgomeryshire, Br. str., from London.
- 5, Onsang, British str., from Java.
- 5, Tremont, American str., from Seattle.
- 5, Wenchow, British str., from Amoy.

November—

DEPARTURES.

- 29, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 29, Delta, British str., for Shanghai.
- 29, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 29, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
- 29, Kumano Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
- 29, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
- 29, Zillah, British str., for Yokohama.
- 31, Briggavia, German str., for Saigon.
- 31, Choysang, British str., for Swatow.
- 30, Devanha, British str., for Europe, &c.
- 30, Eastern, British str., for Manila.
- 31, Hakata, Japanese str., for Koba.
- 30, Hanoi, French str., for Hainhong.
- 30, Huichow, British str., for Tientsin.
- 31, Manchuria, American str., for Shanghai.
- 30, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.
- 30, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

December—

- 1, Kusichow, British str., for Tientsin.
- 1, Maudasan M., Jap. str., for Kuchinotzu.
- 1, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
- 2, Kutsang, British str., for Singapore.
- 2, Promethus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
- 3, Aloinous, British str., for Singapore.
- 3, Aldenham, British str., for Moji.
- 3, Barkaton, British str., for Manila.
- 3, Catherine Apear, Br. str., for Singapore.
- 3, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
- 3, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
- 3, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 3, Quint, German str., for Swatow.
- 3, Rajaburi, German str., for Swatow.
- 3, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Sourabaya.
- 4, Amigo, German str., for Hoihow.
- 4, Kiev, Russian str., for Singapore.
- 4, Prinzess Alice, Ger. str., for Europe, &c.
- 4, Soperuk, Russian str., for Valdwick.
- 4, Tean, British str., for Manila.
- 5, Benarty, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 5, Feiching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Hoihow, British str., for Swatow.
- 5, Hue, French str., for K. C. Wan.
- 5, Kwongsang, British str., for Swatow.
- 5, Nore, British str., for London.
- 5, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
- 6, Yorok, German str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Scandia*, from Hamburg. Mr. and Mrs. Kingcome, Mr. and Mrs. Mackumbie, Mr. and Mrs. Krebs, Mrs. Scherwig, & Capt. Mesquita.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila. Mr. and Mrs. Thum. Rev. and Mrs. Spencer and child, Mrs. Lamb, Mr. P. Mamer Tynar, Mr. C. S. Machobon, Mr. G. S. Bluss, Mr. E. Wehl, Mr. F. Kulka, Mr. P. Femalu, Mr. J. Angelo de Gudio.

Per *Tremont*, from Manila. Mr. and Mrs. Low, Major and Mrs. Wheeler and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. Albott, Mrs. Stephen, Miss Krutzer, Capt. E. D. Embick, Capt. A. Butler, Messrs. J. Baxter, Leonard Smith, E. J. Stowers and J. J. McCarthy.

Per *Princess Alice*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama. Mr. Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. and Miss Whetham, Mrs. T. Stikirey, Mrs. Gause, Miss H. Wirz, Miss C. Reynolds and 2 servants, Major Gen. Broadwood, and Mr. A. E. Wileman; from Koba, Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin, Mrs. Schimiga, Messrs. M. Kida, B. Degurki, F. Tanaka, F. Nishi, Y. Nawaki, F. Isaac, Raywood, N. Hashin; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. David and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. K. Fata, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, Mr. and Miss G. P. Putera, Mrs. M. de Remedios, Mrs. Louwet, Miss F. Joseph, Miss H. Hardy, Miss Chungrot, Lieut. Bremmer, Messrs. Wm. Kaufmann, F. C. de Pinna, Bornand, F. Kulemann, F. R. Vida, Wintow, Gause, B. F. Ladan, P. Ranaekers Boas, A. Davis, Mac Gregor Smith, W. Funke, D. Becker, Rosy, Lanches and W. Pagenshecher.

Per *Hailan*, from Foochow, &c., Messrs. Duncan and Stone.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila. Captain H. James, Mr. C. James.

Per *Changsha*, from Sydney, &c., Mrs. Beale and child, Mrs. Hancock and child, Miss Maker, Miss Ashton, Messrs. Kennedy, Violette, W. Pule and F. Azado.

Per *Aldenham*, from Australian Ports. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Wainwright, Mrs. A. S. Dyer, Dr. G. H. Home, Lt. E. C. Barroz, Messrs. J. W. Osborne, W. Gallagher, J. Burton, S. Marvin, A. R. de Souza, J. W. Maupin, A. H. Pollard, H. Hapnziker and Antonio Alphonse.

Per *Nora*, from Koba, for Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lloyd; from Shanghai, for London, Mr. and Mrs. Waterland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. de St. Croix, Miss H. L. Thomas, Miss Tucker, Miss W. E. Heron, Mr. H. I. Alth and Mr. W. Hayward; for Marseilles, Mr. W. T. H. Brown; from Yokohama, for London, Mr. W. Egerton; via Brindisi, Mr. A. E. Feamlay.

DEPARTED.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila. Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Nygren, Mrs. Fred Louis, Mrs. L. A. Sanford, Mrs. W. Neill, Messrs. H. M. Smith, J. F. Kern, J. Nanan, C. Reid, A. Hohmann, J. Manresa, B. Whitcomb and E. C. Jones.

Per *Yorok*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Schulde, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Montague, Mrs. Beale and child, Messrs. Kio Tunkun, A. M. Marshall, A. Haupt, T. W. Hunt, Haffmann, Iockignskou, Yamada and Kunesko; for Nagasaki, Messrs. M. Yamasaki, Matsui, Samsa and Saba; for Koba, Mr. T. Yachanchi; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. H. Claxton and Mr. G. Peschard.

Per *Manchuria*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Blanchard and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie, Mrs. Dr. R. W. Avery, Mrs. J. Schatzel and son Julius, Mr. E. C. Jones and child, Miss Berel Bard, Miss Francis McTigue, Miss A. M. Freeman, Dr. E. T. Wrench, Dr. Chadwick Kew, Major E. K. Cole, Messrs. Louis D. Stone, R. H. King, E. S. Hoyt, Chas. Barberich, R. T. Laffus, A. F. Stewart, W. A. Butterfield, G. Baermann, A. Shappard, P. Holdsworth, Jean Wah, Geo. P. Lammet, R. W. Jennison, H. H. Pattison and W. D. Pattison.

Per *Prinzess Alice*, from Hongkong, for Hamburg, &c., Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Botelho, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Castilho and children, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Huppen, Mr. and Mrs. Stabsarzt Dr. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Longadon, Mr. and Mrs. Vogel de Lorm, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Motte & Bedienung, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Bairden, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Tieden, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Vasburg, Mr. and Mrs. Whit II, Mr. and Mrs. Whittam, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Rowly, Dr. and Mrs. Poshuma, Capt. and Mrs. Hayorok, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Wainwright, Rev. and Mrs. Fieden, Rev. and Mrs. Soper, Rev. and Mrs. Trinpony, Mrs. Bilbrough, Mrs. Corvatten Capt. Roelken, Mrs. F. E. Currie, Mrs. Prof. Selenka, Mrs. R. Grunning, Mrs. H. J. Holsmit, Mrs. C. Hanson and baby, Mrs. O. Matsuda, Miss Florence du Cane, Miss Ella du Cane, Miss F. Currie, Miss Helen E. Chandler, Miss Maud Harrison, Miss Mary Polack, Miss M. Pollock, Miss M. A. Spencer, Miss L. Wendt, Dr. Becker, Dr. A. Ludlow, Lieut. Brummer, Messrs. Bornand, G. Blumer, Geo. F. Bos, Otto Busse, D. B. Bos, B. J. Botelho, Brown, Beebe, Vonte Calossa, E. W. Damm, Stabsarzt Esch, Fox, Ph. Findler, Baron de Geer, H. Henneziker, Hall, H. de Kempenaer, Korvettencapitan Kusel, S. Ah Lam, General Oberarzt Nuszkwaki, H. Rollinson, T. van Son and family, Graham Spier, O. Shimbroot, Oberl. Schoenfeld, E. v. Tiedemann, C. S. Vireil, Ernst Wibel, Wolter and family, C. C. F. Crowther, Engstrone, A. Fries, R. Giuseppe, Haesloop, Jones, G. Lazzara, Paulain, J. H. Swordson, T. G. Sinclair, R. Sawaba, Ernst Schnizler, Werikwerth, Hang Wendt, and Mr. Wagner and family.

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